REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

e Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874.

...or the future be ...

To Subscribers in Bombay—Deli...

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	
Second do.	,, 2	8
Third do.	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grey, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd July 1874, at 4 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Madras	7
,, Carwar	25	,, Coconada	9
,, Narrakal	29	,, Vizagapatam	10
,, Allepy	29	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Tuticorin	31	,, Gopaulpore	11
,, Colombo ... August	1	,, False Point	12
,, Galle	2	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14
,, Negapatam	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSREH	3
,, Kurrachee	19	,, Mahomerah	3
,, Guadur	20	,, Fao	3
,, Muscat	22	,, Koweit	5
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Bushire	5
,, Linga	26	,, Linga	9
,, Bahrein	28	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Bushire	28	,, Muscat	13
,, Fao	30	,, Guadur	15
,, Mahomerah	30	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSREH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Naison, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will probably SAIL for LIVERPOOL or LONDON in AUGUST next, taking First-class Passengers only.

FARE ... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 17th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,618 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 27th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 24th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following parcels of pearls:—

1 Parcel small Pearls weighing 216 Poona Chows and 11 Dockras
1 ,, ,, ,, 862¼ ditto ditto
1 ,, ,, ,, 209 ditto and 14 Dockras.
1 ,, medium-size Pearls ,, 235 ditto ditto
1 ,, containing 1081 best large and small Pearls, weighing 129¾ Poona chows and 14 dockras
1 ,, ,, 918 best large and small Pearls, weighing 234¾ Poona chows and 14 docras
1 ,, ,, 801 best large and small Pearls, weighing 446¾ Poona chows and 14 do ras
1 Large Drop Pearl, weighing 130 Poona Chows.
7 ,, best quality Pearl, weighing 594¼ Poona Chows.

Terms, 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the balance within two days after the day of sale.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—5 Cases Cotton Umbrellas, 3 cases White Flannels, 3 bales Canvas.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Cassum Abdoolrahimon—

On cross lines B S, C T—No. 16-25—4 cases Coloured Ball Thread.

In triangle G—No. 1-30—12 cases White Foolscap Paper.

In diamond H C & C—No. 1-500—25 boxes Candles.

Do. H & B on the side—No. 1-500—500 boxes Candles.

G A S—No. 181-200—16 cases Wax Vestas.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following sundries consisting of plated single and double light wall shades, dressing glasses, iron steels, dalls, white glycerine and cold cream soaps, American 8 day clocks, journals, music boxes, rubber watering pipes, lots of books, chest boards, glass stopper bottles, needles, brass watch chains, &c.

Lots of lady's, gentlemen's and children's sample socks and stockings.

Few sets of cut and nicely decorated glassware of latest pattern consisting of liqueure, wine, sherry, claret and champagne glasses, wine water tumblers, decanters, &c.

Furniture consisting of mahogany coloured conversation couches, blackwood carved chiffoneers, pier and round tables, lady's writing table, tea-poys, side board, China circular tables, reclining and sofa couches, blackwood wardrobe, teakwood cupboards, camphorwood chests, bedsteads, camp cots, mahogany coloured drawing-room chairs, folding and easy chairs, blackwood chairs with arms, iron cradles, &c.

Also, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, Prints, Chintz, Dhoties, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of first purchaser. Few cases of Tasmanian Jam containing Raspberry, Black Currant, Goosberry Sydney la e Plum, Strawberry, Damson, Cherry and Raspberry, Pur. le gage, Orlean Plums, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMARWADDY, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Vajeshunker Gowreeshunker, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Chintamon Gungadhur Josey, Ramabai widow of Rughoonath Nana Josey, Ramchunder Nana Josey, and Succaram Anunta Josey, the Mortgagors, the following valuable Landed Property:

All that piece or parcel of land, together with two dwelling-houses, and a chawl or range of buildings, consisting of ten apartments respectively built and standing thereon, the said two dwelling-houses being situated on the west side of the oart called Coomarwaddy, and the said chawl being situated on the north side of the road called Bhooleshwur Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring about 477 square yards, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under 454, and the said two dwelling-houses are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 1 and 2, and the chawl is assessed by the said Commissioner under No. 48, and the said dwelling-houses and the chawl are bounded on the east by Coomarwaddy, on the west by the oart formerly of Sha Permanundass Vundrawundass, and now of Sha Bhydass Sukheedass, deceased, on the north by the Bhooleshwur Street, and the south by the house of Kavee Dyaram Bhut.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auctionsale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

18 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6, 7, and 8 lbs.
1 ,, Grey Dhoties.
1 ,, Water Twist, No. 30.

An Invoice of Fresh Oilmanstores, by Messrs. Coupland and Co. of London, consisting of assorted jams and jellies, pickles, sauces, vinegar, salad oil, potted meats, lemon juice, table jellies, brandy fruit, candied orange and lemon peels, Oxford sausages, preserved meat, assorted soup, &c. &c.

Few boxes of Italian fresh crystallized fruits.

At 2 p.m.

1 Office Shigram.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser—

1 Case 50 Pieces Blue Twills, 24 by 30 yards.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Purshotum Heerjee, and by order of Kesoordas Doolubdas—

23 Bales each 50 Pieces Doria.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN
WOODEN SHIPS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.

FOR
SHINGLE ROOFS,
SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester,

sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co, Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

THE LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonia's, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

PETROLEUM LAMPS! LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.

Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL POPULAR CONCERTS.

Under the Direction of the Organ Committee.

THE THIRD CONCERT of the Season will take place on THURSDAY, July 16, at 5-30 P.M.

Entrance at the North Door, One Rupee.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION will be HELD at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at half past five o'clock P.M., when a PAPER will be READ by W. Martin Wood, Esq., on "THE NEW INDIA COUNCIL'S BILL." The attendance of the Members and of the Public is requested.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR YAJNIK,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 14th July 1874.

NOTICE.—BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at 3 P.M., for the following business:—

1. To receive and pass the Accounts for the season ending 30th June 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in room of M. Mowat, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby also given, that upon the ordinary business being concluded, the following business will be brought before the Meeting and propositions made for passing Special Resolutions to effect the following objects:—

I. To substitute Two Shares for Five Shares, as the number requisite to qualify a Shareholder for the Office of Director, and to amend Clause 55 of the Articles of Association accordingly.

II. To enable the Directors when and as they may deem it advisable to remove a portion of the Gins, and one or more Presses from the Company's Establishments at Broach and Palej to some of the neighbouring Districts.

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HIPPOSTEACEA.

PREPARED BY A MILITARY VETERINARY SURGEON.

AN application for the REMOVAL of "SPLINTS," "CURBS," "SORE SHINS," and diseases of the Periosteum in the Horse; without blemish or loss of service while under treatment.

Horsemen will appreciate a remedy which removes unsightly disease and adds so materially to the value of the animal. Its use will demonstrate its beneficial results.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 8.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER ... FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent ... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen ..... Rs. 10 0

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, Per Case .. Rs. 40
Pints, ,, ,, .. ,, 42

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Roller Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Now Ready, 8vo. Cloth. Price Two Rupees.

REMARKS ON THE USES OF SOME OF THE BAZAAR MEDICINES AND COMMON MEDICAL PLANTS OF INDIA,

with a full Index of Diseases, indicating their Treatment by these and other agents procurable throughout India. To which are added Directions for Treatment in cases of Drowning, Snake Bites, &c. Second Edition.

By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., Surgeon (retired) in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Messrs. J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington Street, London.

To be had of all Booksellers.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 153, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major-General L. S. Hough. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tardeo Road.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY,

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chief Offices, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Chief Office, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

THE NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (20) Twenty per Share will be paid to Shareholders of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, on production of Share Certificates from and after the 15th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, in 23, Shamajee Hussajee Street, Mandvie Bunder.

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 20th July 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 2nd July 1874.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 20th July 1874, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 2nd July 1874.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on FRIDAY, July 24th, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution:—

"That the Company's Mill be enlarged by the addition of more Spindles and 100 Looms, and by the erection of such Buildings, Machinery, Engines and Stores as the Directors may think necessary for working the same, and that the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to increase the Capital of the Company by the Issue of 200 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and that the Directors be at liberty to issue and allot the said last mentioned Shares, and all or any of them, at such time or times hereafter and in such manner and at such price or prices as they may in their discretion think proper, and that in the meantime, and pending such issue of Shares, the Directors may raise and borrow any and all such monies as may be required for the purposes aforesaid."

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Umjud Bagh, Broach, 10th July 1874.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874. *Registered under Act X. of* 1866.

For LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS and PENSIONS.

ON NEW, SOUND, and POPULAR PRINCIPLES, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

SPECIALTY—NATIVE ASSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 8, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL...... Rs. 10,00,000.

Board of Direction.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGIER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

Bankers.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Solicitor.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Medical Advisers.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D.,
Presidency and Marine Surgeon.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

Age.	Payable for Whole Life.	Payable for 15 years only. Promissory Note for Rs. 68-1-8.	Payable age 50, or Death. Promissory Note granted.	Whole Life during Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.
20	30 0 0	46 0 0	39 7 4	1 17 9
25	33 0 0	49 0 0	46 1 4	2 1 11
30	36 0 0	52 0 0	58 2 8	2 7 4
35	40 0 0	55 0 0	73 6 0	2 14 2

Without Profit Rates 10 *per cent. lower than above.*

Examples of Annual Premium for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 at Death, or Age 50. With Profits.

All the Advantages which experience has proved practicable and prudent in the modern system of Life Assurance Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained in this Company on the lives of PARSEES, HINDOOS, MAHOMEDANS, EUROPEANS, and EURASIANS, with perfect safety.

Combined with the following

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.

AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *Prohibited.*

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, which proves the desire for complete security to the Assured.*]

ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT SECURITY POLICIES.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.

LAPSED POLICIES Revived without Fine.

PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES ISSUED.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.

ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.

SUBSTITUTION OF LIVES.

NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every Three Years to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale.*

EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS may be invested in trust for Policy-holders.

A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after one year of 35 per cent of the tabular Premiums paid.

LOANS ON POLICIES.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT (without this the best of Systems cannot succeed)

CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.

POLICY-HOLDERS AND SHARE-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT THEIR OWN TRUSTEES; ALSO AUDITORS.

PROFITS will revert to Policy-Holders and Share-Holders in this country, from whose payments they accrue.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFETIME.

ANNUITIES granted on liberal terms.

FUNDS for the *Education* of Children and their *Establishment in life* may be provided on unusually favourable terms, on a New System introduced by this Company, based upon Tables of Mortality *specially constructed for the purpose.*

PENSION BRANCH.

FREEDOM from unnecessary restrictions.

REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon, or China.

NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL.

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare the above Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

In Assurance transactions what ought to be sought beyond every thing else by the Assurer is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent Rates. The permanence of this Company with the utmost advantage and protection to the Policy-holders will be the constant aim of the Directors.

Applications for Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, AND AGENCIES, should be addressed to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites of the best Manufacture.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8
Overland do	25 0	Bathing Draws	2 0	Partmanteaux or }	12 8	Portable Baths for Travellers } from	30 0
Warm do	35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 14	Overland Trunks }	23 0	Bath Sponges, large	3 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes } from	35 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Solid Leather Trunks	41 0	Sponge Bags	2 8
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Extra Large do.	75 0	Soap Boxes	1 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Cotton Socks	9 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Soap Tablets	1 0
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Warm do.	15 8	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0	Tooth Brushes	0 11
White do	22 8	Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Cash Bags	6 12	Tooth Brush Guards	0 14
Flannel do Shrunk	49 0	Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Courier Bags	6 12	Nail do.	0 10
Silk and Wool	52 0	Pin Scarfs	1 0	Soiled Linen do	4 12	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Under Vests	14 0	Sailors Knott	1 12	Money Belts	3 8	Hat Brushes	1 8
Do. Pants	24 0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Sleeping Suits, each {	6 8 to 17 8	Best Alpaca Umbrellas	6 8	Leather Purses	2 0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Shoe Horns	1 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch ... from	6 8
Travelling Caps	3 8	Marsella Quilts	12 8	English Feather Pillows	7 8	Hand Mirrors	2 4
		Wool Down Quilts	18 0	Horse Hair do.	7 8		
		Blankets, each	9 8	Travelling do.	2 0		
		Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds } from	15 0	Air Pillows	6 0		

Can always be obtained ready for

IMMEDIATE USE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

FROM THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, the lightest material made, warranted not to stick. Coats ...from	10 8	to	18 0
SUITS ...from	20 0	to	30 0
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, made of the above material but rather stouter. Coat	15 0		
SUITS	25 0		
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK INVERNESS CAPES, very light......from	27 0	to	30 0
THE NEW MILITARY REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES, all sizes, from	40 0	to	50 0
42 Inches Wide, WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING ...per yard	4 8		
62 Inches Wide, DRAB FINE TWILL, Do. do. ,,	6 8		

UMBRELLAS.

SILK ...from	10 8	to	18 8
ALPACA ...from	5 0	to	7 8

PITH HELMETS

COVERED WATERPROOF, very light and well ventilated ... 10 8

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842; IN EUROPE IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

OF

BOMBAY—Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA—Hare Street.
BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.
LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.

WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H.M. THE QUEEN.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.
THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB.

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THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE SIND CLUB.
THE TUTICORIN CLUB.

REVISED LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of

Eight qualities of Clarets.
Two ,, ,, Sauterne.
Six ,, ,, Burgundy.
Four ,, ,, Champagne.
Ten ,, ,, German Wines.
Nine qualities of Sherry.
Four ,, ,, Port.
Four ,, ,, Cognac.
Seven ,, ,, Cordials, as detailed below, viz.:—

Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
,, Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
,, Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
,, Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.		Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red (Labelled and Branded.)	32	17
Nuits	Red	26	—
Volnay	Red	21	11½
Beaune	Red	18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White	26	14
Chablis, light	White	17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
,, ,, per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Stour)	34	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock ,, Johannisberger	42½	22½
,, ,, Rudesheimer	27½	15½
,, ,, Hochheimer	24½	14
,, ,, Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27½	—

SHERRIES, &c.	Rupees. Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23
Brown seal, pale and dry	21
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	23
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½
Madeira, East India, very choice	36
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	26

PORTS.	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	34
,, old pale	Yellow capsule	30
,, pale	White capsule	27
,, pale	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	,,	24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,,	21
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	,,	22½
,, Scotch, 1st quality	,,	22½
Geneva, in flasks		19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crème de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crème de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino. *per case,* 27½

LIQUEURS.	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	38	20
Maraschino di Zara, best		20
Noyeau	38	20½
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	37	—
Orange Bitters, best	28½	15½
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

Terms:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* Cash. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz.:—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 5 12 per Dozen.
Do. ,, Pints	,, 3 8 ,,	,, 3 12 ,,

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
Adapted for
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c., the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class West-End Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with Stationery, Inkstand, Pen Tray, &c., No. 2 ... Rs. 50 0

Ditto ditto	*with extra Tray*	55 0
Leather Cover for either of the above with Strap and Buckle		15 0
Ditto ditto	larger size, No. 3	60 0
Ditto ditto	*with extra Tray*	65 0
Leathern Cover for above		15 0

CHUBB'S PAPER BOX, containing Inkstand and Pen Tray, No. 4 ... Rs. 40 0
Ditto ditto flat shape, 19 by 11 by 5¼, with Blotting Book, Inkstand, and Pentray ... Rs. 50 0

T. J. & J. SMITH'S 15-INCH THREE-FOLD DESPATCH BOX, of best Dark Red Russia Leather, lined with Morocco, fitted complete with STATIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK, CASH BOOK, LEDGER, INKSTAND, LIGHT BOX, 3 BOSTONITE TABLETS, PENKNIFE, IVORY RULE, PAPER KNIFE, SCISSORS, CORKSCREW, SILVER and IVORY PEN and PENCIL, &c., with SPRING LOCK and DUPLICATE KEYS, in solid Leather Travelling Case with Strap. Net Cash, price ... Rs. 135 0

ALLEN'S 14 INCH REGISTERED DESPATCH BOX, of best Morocco Leather, Brass bound, with 2 BOSTONITE TABLETS and FITTINGS, Nett Cash ... Rs. 95 0

A B C DESPATCH BOX for Alphabetical arrangement of Papers, in Morocco Leather, with FALL FRONT, enclosing PAPER and ENVELOPES, INKSTAND, BLOTTING BOOK, &c. ... Rs. 35 0

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES, in Japanned tin, No. 1, 12½ by 8 by 7 ... Rs. 25 0
Ditto No. 2, 14 by 9½ by 8½ ... 30 0
Ditto No. 5, 19½ by 14 by 13 ... 38 8

OFFICE STATIONERY CABINETS, JAPANNED TIN RACKS, TOURIST WRITING CASES, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Brass Tube Rocking Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms, Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries &c., Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Footstools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles, round and oval shaped.

JUST RECEIVED, by s.s. ARIEL, from London, Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Prince of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

To the SHERIFF of Bombay.

Sir,—We hereby request that you will be so good as to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of Bombay, in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to protest against the recent arrangement reported to have been made by H. M.'s Postmaster-General with the P. and O. Company; and to adopt a MEMORIAL to the Home Government on the subject.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

J. A. Forbes.
H. Maxwell.
J. S. Paterson.
William J. Ker.
Edward Miller.
R. C. Maciver.
Grattan Geary.
E. Spinner.
W. Thacker.
Jas. Pouts.
P. Fachiri.
John K. Bythell.
P. W Robertson.
Wm. A. Baker.
C. A. Langley.
J. Munro.
H. Flugge.
p.p. W. & Co., R. Iecs.
O. N. Ruelberg.
A. C. Gumpert.
O. Nölke.
A. Jamieson.
W. Blackhall.
Geo. A. Kittredge.
Sorabjee Framjee.
John Y. Lang.
Roger B. Sedgwick.
J. Roux.
H. Grendon Tippet.
William J. Best.
Edward Luff Hawkins.
E. D. Sassoon.
H. B. Cormack.
W. T. Crockett.
R. A. R. Skinner.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. Jefferson.
H. W. Payne.
E. Lord.
John Brandenburg.
Clement Poole.
William Fraser.
Robt. Clark.
J. C. Balfour.
A. E. Ashley.
Harry W. Williams.
E. M. Fogo.
D. Finlayson.
J. Simpson.
Henry Cleveland.
J. Gordon.
Richard Walton.
T. W. Wood.
J. Westall.
Robert Lee Sands.
David Watson.
S. L. Macnaughton.
Jas. B. Haworth.
G. E. Noble.
p.p. Albert Kunkler & Co., Marc Pourpardin.
John W. Scott.
W. Neill.
J. M. Maclean.
M. Mull.
C. Douglas.
Robert Ewing.
John Marshall.
p.p. R. L. Southern & Co., W. W. N. Baily.
A. Blascheck.
E. Hewett.
[illegible]
Arthur C. Oliphant.
Arthur Latham.
C. R. Weber.
R. Hyde Cheetham.
Geo. Van Raalte.
John Edw Badger.
J. A. Shepherd.
J. H. Rebe.
R. Valentine Reid.
W. Cooper.
E. A. Sassoon.
E. Moses.
S. Solomon.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
Shujaudin Tyabjee.
C. Tyabjee.
Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani.
Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey.
Tapidas Varjdas.
દયાલ રતનશી,
i.e. Dyall Ruttonsie.
Jehanghier Hormusjee.
J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
Jehangeer Gustadjee.
S. Shapoorjee.
Varjeevundas Madhowdass.
Nursey Kessowjee.
Sadanand Balcrishna.

I HEREBY give NOTICE, that agreeably with the above Requisition, a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of MATERIAL of the BUNGALOW lately occupied by the Assistant Judge, Tanna. No Tenders will be received after 15th July 1874.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut. Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

NOTICE.—In consequence of WANT of FUNDS and SUPPORT, the AHMEDNUGGER RACE MEETING of 1874, as advertised by the Prospectus, published and circulated, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

HENRY DANIELL Captain,
[illegible]

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE [illegible] numerous CONSTITUENTS [illegible] for the patronage and support [illegible] extended to him, and solicits [illegible] both the supplying of their [illegible] every necessaries, such as [illegible] Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD at the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of Colonel J. S. TREVOR, R.E., resigned, and also to ELECT a PERMANENT CHAIRMAN in the room of the late Mr. CONNON.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 8th July 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 *per cent. only deducted.*

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Saturdays.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COVERED COTTON WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of FIFTY COVERED COTTON WAGONS, the Ironwork for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, at Byculla, at which place a Drawing of the Wagon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Covered Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the total amount of his Contract as a guarantee for its due fulfilment.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla 7th July 1874.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS for the following MACHINERY lying at Madras:—

1 Two-Cylinder 11" ram Hydraulic Press, Cast Iron Cylinders, by Nasmyth, Wilson, & Co., complete: box 15' by 4' by 1'4".
1 Spare Cast Iron Cylinder for ditto.
1 Weighing Box and Scale for ditto.
1 Pair Horizontal direct-action Hydraulic pumping Engines, 20" Cylinders by 24" stroke, complete with pumps, piping, governors, &c.
2 Cylindrical single flue Boilers, 21' 6" long by 6' 6" dia., flue 2' 8" dia., complete with all necessary mountings.
1 Donkey Engine for boiler feed supply, 5 H.P., with all necessary connections.
5 Wrought Iron Water Tanks, with valves, cocks, piping, &c., complete.

All the above Machinery is of a superior order and will be found in good condition.

Offers will be received up to NOON ON THE 20th INSTANT, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT,
Liquidator Alexandra Press Company, Limited.

3, Church Lane, Bombay, 9th July 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE
GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.
FOR ALL INDIA.
TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 18th June 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 14TH JULY, 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady, Surats dull and irregular, sales 12,000 bales; spot quotations showing a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera and Fair Oomrawuttee; other descriptions unchanged. This morning, the market opens dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, Imports 16,000, the day's receipts at the American ports being 2,000 bales against 2,800, and the Exports to Great Britain 3,000 against 9,000 on the corresponding date last year. Mid Uplands in New York are still at 17 3/8 cents, but futures are quoted ⅛c per lb. lower. Arrivals in Liverpool are irregular in value, Good Fair Omra, July-August shipment, Canal, being given by Reuter at 5⅞d., and Fair Dhollera, May shipment, Cape, at 5⅛d., while from private sources we learn that Fair Dhollera, July-August shipment, via Cape, has been selling at 5 5/16 per lb.

With the exception of a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter reported in Wheat there is no change to notice in General Produce.

Consols this morning open at 92⅞; French Rentes at 97½, an advance of ¼. Bar Silver is not quoted.

We have had another extremely quiet day in STERLING EXCHANGE, and rates show a decidedly easier tendency, the Banks being more anxious to buy than sell at current prices. We quote 6 months' sight bills:—Banks 1s. 10 7/16d.; Credits 1s. 10 9/16d.; Documents 1s. 10 9/16d. to ⅝d. per rupee. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in active request, and there are buyers but no sellers at yesterday's rates. Closing quotations may be given as follows:—Fours Rs. 104 9/16, Fours and a half Rs. 105⅛, Fives and a half Rs. 110 9/16. On Calcutta a large business has been done in demand paper at 1/16 premium, but there are no sellers of 60 days' sight even at the comparatively high rate of ¼ discount: a fair indication that the Exchange Banks are well provided with funds at the moment.

The SHARE MARKET has been firm but without special activity, and there is no material change in values. Bank of Bombays and National Banks are steady at quoted rates; Frere Land rather higher; Mazagons weaker; and Spinning shares quiet.

In COTTON there is nothing doing and prices are unaltered. Yesterday's receipts were 912 bales, making up 2,067 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are dull and depressed, especially for steamers, which are now being offered at £2-2 6. Sailing vessels may be quoted at £2-10 to £2-12-6 per ton for Liverpool.

IMPORTS present no new feature worthy of notice.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	785
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	505
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
0	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
60,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
1 ,000	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,725
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	[illegible]	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,750
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	950
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	225
850	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	425
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	3,500
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co	4,100
300	2,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	[illegible]
300	1,000	all	150 ps	French Press Co	425
450	5,000	1,465	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	550
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	580
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,200
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
170	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	850
150	850	all	90 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,630
800	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	3,075
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,050
900	1,000	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,610
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,400	2,000	all	[illegible]p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,805
1,500	1,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,355
750	1,000	all	60p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,475
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,400
250	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,475
900	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,555
[illegible]	2,500	all	300*	Oriental	4,300
690	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,925
800	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
......	£20	109-1-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
......	£20	48-10-[illegible]	do.	Ditto	...
......	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,126
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	90	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,480
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	195
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
...	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	380
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	30

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,400
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	156
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,185
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. NUBIA, 1,033 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Melbourne (June 16th) calling at Adelaide, King George Sound, and Galle with the Australian mail and the following cargo:—From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. A. Hargraves and Mr. Nanoomul Asormul and cook. From Melbourne to Brindisi.—Mr. C. A. Fitzroy and Miss Percy Falkener. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. C. Wood and servant, and Mr. H. B. Creese. She brought the following cargo:—1 case jewellery and clocks, 16 casks tallow, 3 cases meat, 13 cases butter, 7 cases biscuits, 1 box specie, 1 case drugs, and 20 bags flour.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Nubia (s)	Hall	Melbourne, June 16.
14	Streathclyde (s)	Pearson	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Milford	Simpson	Liverpool.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 14th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 79.

CARWAR, 14th July, 5-10 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·90, rainfall 2 inches 46 cents.

MANGALORE, 14th July, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west-south-west, maximum 79, minimum 74, wet bulb 78, barometer 29·75, rainfall 1 inch 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 14th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind light easterly, thermometer 89, barometer 29·81.

VINGORLA, 14th July, 5-16 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind westerly mild, thermometer 78, rainfall 1 inch 70 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS—13TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Yeddo, s, 6 bales paper, Becherdass Ambaidas.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 50 cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle & C.
Virago, s, 10 cases brandy, Alsen, Rieke & Co.
Trafalgar, s, 10 cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle & Co.
Hindustan, s, 25 cases ginns, Jeewanjee Nowrojee; 3 quarter casks sherrywine, Jewonjee Eduljee Sons 25 cases champaigne, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 20 cases champagne, Joseph Soares.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, s, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 200 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.
Azteca, 52 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee.
Palestine s, 37 bales wool, Ludhabhoy Khakry; 50 bales cotton, Passoo Varesee and Co; 100 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Goca Dongersee; 33 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee.
Caledonian s, 1,920 bags linseed, Wallace and Co; 100 bags linseed and 962 bags wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 14 casks mhowa oil, W. Nicol and Co; 206 bales cotton, Moorarjee Dyal; 1,233 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers; 68 bags nuxvomica, Finlay, Scott and Co; 900 bags linseed, Hajee Allarukha Hajee Essa. 50 bales wool, Samutmul Gollamul.
Yeddo s, 420 bundles ambahuldee, Dewjee Woomersee; 27 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, Chuturbhooj Munjee; 138 bales cotton, Grendon, Tip pet and Co; 59 bales cotton, Mathooradass Chapsee 114 bales cotton, Munsooklal Chooneelal; 1,333 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers; 160 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Vullubdass; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 199 bales cotton, Succaram Muncharam; 97 bales cotton, goonderjee Kessowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 8 bales woollen rugs, Hormusjee Pestonjee; 10 chests opium, Owen and Okell and Co.; 3 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 13 cases cardamoms, Hajee Meetha Casum; 55 bags sowa seeds, Mahomed Dewjee; 17 cases tea, Nundram Bhozraz; 158 pieces E teeth, Monisunket Hurrishunker; 237 pieces E teeth, Curriebhoy Alloolbhoy; 182 pieces E teeth, Shurriff Durveeh; 29 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.; 72 cases chundroos, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 7 cases false nutmegs, Vithuldass Davidass; 26 cases Heerabole, Allana Munjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia s, 22 bags sowa seed, Mahomed Dewraz, 100 bales cotton, Bheemjee Shamjee, 121 bales cotton, C N Gomes and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AN error having occurred in printing the following Military Department General Order in the *Gazette of India* dated 4th July 1874, page 379, it is republished with the mistake rectified:—A Schoolmaster promoted to be Sub Inspector of Army Schools will be allowed £100 in aid of his outfit." This amount will be vouched and charged as in the case of similar issues to Non-Commissioned Officers promoted to the commissioned ranks.

ARRIVAL—July 13.

Gabbett, Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES—JULY 11.

Desbrough, Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

JULY 13.

Powlett, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Baloram.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 11)

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions of Assistant Surveyors are made from the dates indicated:—
From 2nd to 1st grade,—Mr Edward Wrafter Lincoln, from 8th July 1874.
From 3rd to 2nd grade,—Mr Septimus Oswald, Madras, from 6th July 1874.
From 4th to 3rd grade,—Mr Edmund James Martin, from 27th May 1874; and Mr William Dease Corbett, from 30th May 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Capt W H Beckett, Ex Engr, Meerut Division, Military Works is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he is able to avail himself of it.

Lieut W L Greenstreet, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, left the 2nd Raneekhet Division, on the 25th June, to join the Agra Division, Military Works.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

The transfer of Mr A Brereton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Office of Supg Engr, Mooltan District, to the Shoojabad Division, is cancelled.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr F S Homfray, Sub-Storekeeper, 1st grade, is transferred from the Indore Stores Depot to the Principal Stores Magazine of the Neemuch State Railway, Khundwa. Mr Homfray reported his arrival at Khundwa on the afternoon of the 29th June 1874.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

Lieut S C Turner, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted two months and twenty-six days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st Aug 1874, or such anterior or subsequent date as the exigencies of the service may permit.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A C Lyall resumed charge, on the 6th July 1874, of his duties as Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, from Mr A P Howell, M A.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Honourable George Gordon Morris, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The services of Capt W Stainforth, of the Madras Genl List, Infantry, Offg Asst Comr in British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Capt A Bloomfield, Depy Comr, 4th class, and Offg Depy Comr 3rd class, in the Central Provinces' Commission, reverts to his substantive appointment, with effect from the date on which Lieut Col J Ashburner may have joined his office as Depy Comr, 3rd class.

The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burmah Police, to have effect during the absence on leave of Lieut Col W G Grove, Dist Supt of the 2nd grade, or until further orders:—
Capt R F Litchfield, Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Supt, 2nd grade.
Mr W H Pattison, Supt, 4th grade, to officiate as Supt, 3rd grade.
Mr T D Jameson, Supt, 5th grade, to officiate as Supt, 4th grade.
Mr J W O'ive, Asst Supt, to officiate, as Supt, 5th grade.
Mr W N Porter, Inspr, to officiate as an Asst Supt.

With reference to Notification No 127, dated the 8th April last, the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—
From the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council,—No 95 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 28th May 1874.
In reply to the despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated the 10th of April, No 22 of 1874, I have to inform Your Lordship's Government that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir John Strachey, K C S I, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in succession to Sir W Muir.

With reference to Notification No 128, dated the 8th April last, the following extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—
From the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council,—No 96 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 28th May 1874.
Para 1—In reply to the despatch of Your Excellency in Council dated the 10th of April, No 23 of 1874, I have to inform Your Lordship's Government that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, K C S I, an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of Fort William, in succession to the Honourable Sir George Campbell, K C S I, resigned.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr M D E S Chalmers to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 3rd March last.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Capt F Bailey, R E, Supt of Forest Surveys, from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to gazette the following appointment in the Geological Survey of India:—
Mr Jules Schaumburg, Artist.

Mr C J Lyall, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 27th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn R Caldecott, offg in medical charge of the Meywar Agency, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept, on his relief by Doctor Burr.

Capt F L Haleman, M S C, Offg Adjt of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut A Masters, of the 5th Lancers, to officiate, on probation, as 2nd Squadn Subn of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, in the vacancy caused by the absence of Col J Watson on furlough.

Col Hervey, C B, and Maj Bradford, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Genl Supt of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee on the 6th instant.

Mr C U Aitchison, C S I, Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, resumed charge of that office from Mr A C Lyall on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of clause 26 of Army Circulars of the 1st March 1874, Sub-Lieutenants, Married Officers allowances are made applicable to India.

Capt N X Gwynne, of the 63rd Foot, Bgde Maj Sealkote, is allowed leave of absence for three months on private affairs to proceed to Europe.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—
Maj Charles Peter Hunter, B S C, for twelve months.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Lieut Col Horace Albert Browne, Bengal Infantry, 29th June 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affair:—
Lieut Charles Archibald Mercer, B S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 4th Goorkha Regt, for 6 months.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Capt E C Codrington, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Comd and Wing Officer, vice Maj J J Boswell, appointed Comdt of the 2nd Sikh Infantry.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Capt C McK Hall, Adjt, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt A W Crewe-Read, deceased.

Lieut G Gaisford, 1st Wing Subn, to be Adjt, vice Captain Hall.

Lieut J B Nein, 2nd Wing Subn, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Lieut Gaisford.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:
Maj Bernard Cracroft, B S C 3rd Squadn Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—for two years.

The under-mentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Samuel D'Acosta de St. Laurent, B S C—8th July 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Capt A FitzHugh, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Co[illegible]t during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj H Tyndall or un[illegible] orders, vice Maj Boswell appointed to the 2nd Sikh In[illegible]fantry.

The following note is to be added [illegible] of the 25th June 1874:—

Note—Paragraph XI of this order [illegible] G O No [illegible] of exchange to be adopted in payments [illegible] to Officers in India, of the capitalized value [illegible] applies [illegible] in this [illegible] Officers who draw the annuity in India [illegible] the annuity [illegible] at the rate of exchange which is adopted [illegible] will receive [illegible] Colo[illegible] allowance in India viz, 2s 0½d for the rupee [illegible] paying the [illegible]

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt H S Clive, R E, returned from furlough, is reappointed to the P W Dept as an Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to Mysore.

Mr G J Lynn, Asst Controller of P W Accounts, 3rd grade, and Asst Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J W Henry, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Upper Scinde District, Indus Valley State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Supg Engr Lower Scinde District, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr C Hyne, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted sixteen months leave on medical certificate and fifteen days subsidiary leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W Hunt, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 27th May 1874.

M J C Oman, Acct, 1st grade, attached to the Office of the Acct Genl, P W Dept, is granted fourteen months' leave to England, without allowances, with effect from the 3rd August 1874, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. H Bull, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Oudh, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

The services of Mr. V Rigby, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Hydrabad, are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways.

Mr W B Farr made over charge of the office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, to Mr G O Smith, Offg Depty Controller, P W Accounts N W Provinces, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

Mr W B Farr, Offg Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, availed himself on the 5th instant of the leave on medical certificate granted him on the 28th ultimo.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr W N Shilstone, Acct, 3rd grade, Acct Genl's Office, P W Dept, has been commuted by the Secy of State for India into leave on medical certificate for six months.

The six months leave on private affairs granted to Mr A E Reade, Asst Supt Telegraph, 1st grade, is cancelled at his own request.

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THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
- Introduction.
- Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BELLAIRS—July 3rd, at Chowkoree Tea Factory, near Almorah, Kumaon, the wife of F. G. Bellairs, of a son.

GOUGH—July 12th, at Allahabad, the wife of A. E. Gough, Professor of Literature, Muir Central College, of a son.

MORPHY—July 7th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Captain M. Morphy, H. M's 40th Regiment, of a daughter.

TEYEN—July 8th, at Tyne Ville, Nynee Tal, the wife of L. W. Teyen, Esq., Drafter, Government Secretariat, N. W. P. and late Conservancy Overseer, Lucknow Municipality, of twin boys.

DEATH.

HIGGINBOTHAM—July 10th, at Wexford Lodge, Bangalore, John Joshua, the beloved son of Mr. J. Higginbotham, of Madras, aged 29 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874.

IN studying the twenty-first Narrative of the Famine, which is published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*, one cannot help wishing that Sir Richard Temple would not be quite so verbose. The public has become sick unto death of pictorial descriptions of the famine-stricken districts and people; and its sole anxiety now is to know how much of its money has been spent and how much more is likely to be spent in relieving the distress of Sir Richard's subjects. It is, therefore, annoying in the extreme to be offered, instead of the useful information one is in search of, a literary sketch, elaborated with a heavy if not clumsy hand, of the contrast between the state of Tirhoot before and after the beginning of the rainy season. The tedious minuteness and depressing sameness of form of the petitions in the Litany have apparently suggested to Sir R. Temple a model for imitation which he has equalled if not surpassed in paragraphs of which it will be sufficient to try our readers' patience if we quote only a few lines:—

"The first days of June were distinguished by a heated dust-laden atmosphere; by scanty ploughing and sowing; by anxiety for seed; by navigable streams reduced to lowest ebb; by empty tanks and dried-up wells, to the distress of men and the detriment of cattle; by grain markets becoming tighter and tighter; prices hardening, and private stores locked up; by," &c., &c., for a score of clauses, till every conceivable effect of a long-continued drought has been enumerated.

"The last ten days of June were, on the contrary, distinguished by rain, by masses of cloud promising further downpour, even to excess; by saturated soil; by extensive ploughing and sowing of every crop of the season, and general sufficiency of seed; by tanks and wells filling fast, to the refreshment of man and beast; by grain-markets still tight, but with an inclination to become easier, no stores produced by traders, but landholders and private persons evidently bringing their hoards into use, by" &c. &c., to a length equal to that of the preceding paragraph.

It has always seemed to us that this style of writing must have been invented to perplex rather than instruct. There is, however, we admit, a good deal to be learnt from the Narrative, though it might have been stated in fewer words. In the first place, we get a clear idea of what has become of the Government grain that has already been consumed. We pointed out the other day, that the labourers on public works and the persons receiving charitable relief could hardly have eaten 115,000 tons of grain in three months. But then these two classes of sufferers by the famine, numbering together when the distress reached its maximum last month 2,172,691 persons, are not by any means the whole proportion of the population which has in one way or another been assisted by Government. According to Sir R. Temple's calculations, half the consumers of Government grain do not take it as alms or in payment of work done. All the people receiving charitable relief are fed with Government grain, and two-thirds of the labourers on public works buy food from Government stores with the wages paid them by the State; while the rest of the grain expended has been sold for ready money or advanced to cultivators who in ordinary times would have dealt with private traders in grain. No fewer than 1,700,000 persons must last month have obtained in this way supplies from the State's granaries. Sir Richard Temple informs us that the Government sent its officers out into the highways and byeways to entreat the cultivators to come and accept advances of grain; and, nothing loth, they came. "Much "progress has been made with this work, which "from its nature was pressing, and which is "probably now near completion. Sometimes, "the cultivator can give security; sometimes, "the zemindar will stand security; sometimes, "the cultivators of a whole village will become "joint security one for the other. In every "case the officer is to make the best arrange"ment he can to ensure repayment of the "advance." This may be a praiseworthy mode of helping the cultivators; but it is evidently a very different thing from relieving sufferers by famine. The Government, in fact, has this year, in Tirhoot at all events, superseded the private trader and insisted on doing his work for him. The traders themselves have, we read in the Narrative, "sometimes said that they "would certainly resume their business as soon "as the markets and rivers should permit, be"cause they were sure that Government would "not, or could not, keep up the relief work on its "present scale." And Sir R. Temple adds, with some simplicity, "I am sure, from their own "repeated declarations to me, that they are not "at all afraid of Government interference." But the words previously quoted certainly leave a contrary impression on one's mind. It would seem to be tolerably clear from the traders' own account that they are really waiting till Government interference is at an end before resuming a business which they cannot carry on in face of Government competition. Nor need we wonder, since it is confessed that Government grain has been sold in some districts at the low price of 14 seers for the rupee, if private dealers retire from an unequal contest, or if cultivators eagerly accept the eagerly proffered aid of Government in preference to that of the men who usually make advances of grain. But we imagine that, if Government means not merely to relieve distress but to play the part of a philanthropic capitalist, with stores of money and grain always ready to be advanced to needy cultivators, it will soon find itself with more than enough on its hands to do. The policy initiated in Behar must, if our rulers mean to be consistent, be applied to other parts of the country, and the ryots of the Deccan must be encouraged to set aside the soucars, and to borrow from the State itself whatever supplies of grain they require to feed themselves and their families from seed-time till harvest.

A social revolution of this kind, however, to extend all over India, is probably beyond the means and the intentions of the Government. All that is desired, apparently, at present is to make some use of the vast stock of grain collected in Behar; and, although the introduction of the practice of making advances to the cultivators may ultimately have very alarming results, it is obvious that, at all events, the cost of the grain thus advanced ought to be repaid to the State. We may, therefore, consider that only half the quantity of grain already expended has actually been consumed at the cost of the taxpayers; and that the price of the other half will be recovered hereafter. This revelation of what has been done with the grain warrants us in taking a cheerful view of the probable cost of the famine, and in repeating the opinion we expressed a few days ago that it is highly improbable the Budget estimate of expenditure on this account will be exceeded.

A CONTEMPORARY suggests that the form that should be given to a memorial to perpetuate the name of the late Dr. Bhau Daji should be that of a Leper Hospital, or a ward of 100 beds in connection with the Hospital for Lepers at Rutnagherry. In view of the fact that the late Dr. Bhau kept his treatment for leprosy a close secret during his life, and that the medicine or medicines employed are still unknown, it appears a mockery to build a Leper Hospital to perpetuate his memory. If the unfortunate inmates of such an institution were to be treated with the remedies employed by the late Doctor, the proposed Hospital might be appropriate enough, but we fail to perceive the appropriateness of having a Bhau Daji Leper Hospital without a Bhau Daji treatment. Any other means of perpetuating the memory of our late townsman would be preferable to this, which could not fail to be a reflection on his public character, since the question would be continually asked, What did the Doctor do for leprosy? The reply would be—He held possession of a remedy for its cure and allowed his secret to die with him.

SOCIAL INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an article in *Indian Public Opinion* occur the following sensible remarks which should attract the attention of our bigwigs and heads of departments. These, having all they can wish for, are as a rule utterly selfish, and neglect the means they possess of making the social life of others more pleasant by a little courtesy and attention. After saying that the same amount of hospitality as was practised fifty years ago cannot be expected now, the writer adds:—"After all, we have chosen to come to India, let us make the best of it; let us have that *social unselfishness* which is the very essence of all good breeding, and let us in amusing ourselves amuse others to the best of our power." If these words were printed in every paper they might have the effect of calling attention to one of the chiefs faults of India society. Men, surrounded by their wives and families, seem to forget that a little kindness shown to young men who at the call of duty *leave all* and come to India would not only make their lives pleasanter but help to keep them from evil.

VOX.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, 12TH JULY.

THE monsoon still holds off and the heat is very terrible, but the health of both Europeans and Natives is most excellent. Rain is much wanted, and the crops will suffer unless it speedily falls. Notwithstanding the caloric state of the atmosphere Badminton has been steadily played every night during the hot season, and the station is gaiety itself in spite of the parboiled state in which we all find ourselves. Ice of course is in great demand, but is an expensive luxury at only 6 lbs. for the rupee, which becomes beautifully less from the thaw caused by the sweltering heat, which marks 96 degs. and 98 degs. in the shade.

The sporting community are all in their glory, and two or three meetings occur weekly at which pigeon-shooting, tilting at the ring, and tattoo races are much enjoyed. Two days ago the Bobby pack met on the general parade-ground, and the field was large and well sprinkled over with the fair and brave who rode well in time to the bow-wow of the extempore beagles. A jackal had been bagged and was uncarted at six o'clock. He went off at a good rattling pace, and held his own for three-quarters of a mile, but was foolish enough to seek cover in a milk bush hedge, where he died a violent death, every cur in the pack assisting to throttle him and tear him to pieces. A hare was then started from a basket and a very pretty run followed, poor puss making some splendid doubles. I would, however, much prefer to go out and find a hare in the field.

A Mr. Botler met with what might have been a serious accident a few nights ago. Driving home to the city his horse ran off with his dog-cart, and he was thrown out on his head, and taken up insensible. He however, I am glad to say, is recovering, and no serious consequences have followed.

The residents of this station have received an invitation from those of Surat for the cricket match, the Surat folk most hospitably offering to billet visitors for three or four days, when balls, dinners and cricket will be the bill of fare. Such interchange of hospitality creates good fellowship and is an old and distinctive feature in the history of European sociality in Guzerat, for in no part of India, for years past, have hospitable duties been more attended to than in this part of Western India.

Mr. Newnham, the Judge, has taken charge of his office from Mr. Walker. During the time this officer has had charge of the Judge's office, he has given great satisfaction. Mr. Walker possesses all those qualifications which fit a man for the judicial chair, and his large acquaintance with the laws of India and his patience and anxiety to do even-handed justice induce the belief that ere a few years have passed away his merit and ability as a public officer will give him a seat in the High Court.

Mr. Borrodaile, the Collector, will probably leave India on furlough in April next, but nothing official is yet known as to who will act for him.

The Battery of Artillery stationed here have received their orders and will sail for England about February next. Only ten new drivers have volunteered to serve on in India.

There has been very great excitement here recently in consequence of a suit for defamation having been tried in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court. The parties were Europeans, and pleaders were engaged on both sides and a mass of evidence gone into. Some novel points of law were raised, and it is possible that we have not yet heard the end of the matter. The Court convicted the defendant, who was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. The libel complained of was a public imputation upon the chastity of the wife of a sergeant, and her husband brought the case into Court to clear his wife's character. However, as the matter is at present at rest, it is better not to go into details, but to let all animosities die out.

The new Cantonment Magistrate is Major Prendergast Walsh, and since his arrival he has had plenty to do, as the people here are determined to test his skill in legal matters, and he has ever since his arrival been sitting for hours trying such pleasant cases as adultery, defamation, assault and battery by Europeans and natives, and cases of cheating, and so on. The inhabitants have by this time, however, learned the ugly views he holds upon these interesting subjects, and are likely to desist from taking his opinion upon similar questions for some time to come.

The natives are quite charmed with the new English plough, and many of them plough their fields now in the English fashion, but some find a difficulty in using it. One or two men go about giving instruction in its use, and the day is at hand when it will be universally accepted by the ryot.

Two men were sentenced to death at the Sessions a few days ago for a cold-blooded murder.

Some thieves attempted to steal and carry off the iron safe from the camp church a day or two ago, but, as it takes many men to carry it, they left the chest on the plain and did not succeed in breaking it open. The matter is under enquiry.

Food is cheap now, and the native troops only receive about 15 annas as grain compensation.

The 3rd and 9th Regiments do not move this year. Both corps, men and officers, are very popular, and the news that these corps are to stand fast has given general satisfaction.

The station is so full that there is not one vacant bungalow.

There is no clergyman here at present, and the service is read by the field officer of the week.

MADRAS, 11TH JULY.

THE weather is one of the things attracting most attention just now. Though this is normally the dry season, we are having as much rain as would be thought very satisfactory in the monsoon, which does not come on till November. For a week past there has been a good shower every evening about a couple of hours after sunset, and on Wednesday and yesterday, about the same time, the rain came down in regular torrents and lasted till well on in the night. The result is that, instead of a furnace-like heat and blinding clouds of red dust, we are having rather enjoyable weather with an approach to freshness even in the hottest part of the day; while the mornings are perfectly delicious. The rain is accompanied every evening with vivid lightning, but that is too distant for more than an occasional low rumble of thunder to reach the ear.

The delay in working the tramway is giving rise to a good deal of impatience. It is, of course, not the fault of the Company, who must find the keeping of their eighty horses somewhat expensive with no return coming in. I understand that the hindrance is in the construction of a terminal station, and that a single individual is causing all the difficulty. Meanwhile, two or three cars run the whole length of the line every morning, filled with natives in the second-class compartment and Eurasians in the first-class. These are carried free of charge, and respond to the cordial invitation of the conductor, as the car is about to start, "Jump in, boys, jump in." The horses are both more spirited and more wayward than those belonging to your tramway. When in motion they tear along at a rattling pace that makes everybody wish he could sell his "bandy" and get into the car. But once at least in each trip they take it into their heads to stop, and then they are perfectly unmanageable, and often cause a delay of half an hour. Twice this very week I have seen the horses taken out of a car in the middle of the road, and patiently rubbed down to make them believe they were in their stables. After a time they were harnessed to the car again, when they thought they were starting on a new trip, and away they went, making up for lost time with a vengeance. The tramway passes over a narrow bridge across the river Cooum, and a good deal of amusement has been created by a public notice of the Commissioner of Police forbidding carriages to go over the bridge at the same time with a tramway car, or to go over at any time otherwise than at a walk. Hereby hangs a tale. I have said this bridge is very narrow. But notwithstanding the double line of tramway continues over it, instead of being there run into a single line, and this unnecessary taking up of the road was felt to be a real grievance when the tramway was constructing, for nearly every gentleman in Madras crosses this particular bridge in driving to and from his office. At the best there has always been a crush of carriages on this bridge, making the drive over a tedious and rather precarious process; and the Commissioner of Police is thought to have perpetrated a sarcasm in cautioning drivers to proceed slowly. As to the other part of the order, I think it will be rebelled against; for, as the way over the bridge is an incline, it is a favourite spot with the tramway horses for becoming obstreperous at. Whether from greater curiosity or greater idleness on the part of the people here, the crowd that runs after the cars and collects round when there is a stoppage is twice as large as any I have seen about the tramway in Bombay; and as each man carries a huge white turban, like a dhobie's bundle, on his head, the spectacle presented is both novel and exciting.

The local authorities have had their eyes opened to an unnecessary expenditure of more than 1,250 rupees annually, not a large sum, to be sure, but still too large to be swamped in the much-despised Educational Department, and for an object so paltry as the housing of twenty students. The remedy is self-obvious and was proposed as soon as the waste was discovered, but it cannot be carried into effect without first undergoing assimilation in the gubernatorial understanding. It seems that the military students, or at least twenty of them, attending the Madras Medical College, get a house allowance of 10 or 11 rupees monthly, which amounts to a total expenditure of something over 2,500 rupees every year, representing interest at 4 per cent. on a capital of Rs. 62,600. Somebody has pointed out that suitable quarters for the students could be built for half this sum, and the idea seems so probable that, as I say, the authorities have fully made up their minds to think about it. A site has been proposed opposite the General Hospital, which is within a stone's throw of the College.

The opening of the plunge-bath in the People's Park ten days ago was only a make-believe to gratify a local genius called Mr. Coleman, who officiated as President of the Municipality for only three months, and without any particular labour gave birth to the idea of a public swimming bath, which promises to make Madras the envy of worthier cities. As Mr. Coleman was leaving, it was thought good to open the bath formally in his presence with some eclât, although it was not complete. The basin was therefore filled with water to a depth of six feet, a number of fashionable people were got together, an orphanage-full of boys stripped naked and thrown in, and the bath solemnly declared open. Workmen are now employed upon it every day, but I think it will not be completed for a month yet. The bath is an oval, one hundred feet long and sixty feet broad, and the sides will be built up to hold ten feet of water. A fountain with a good solid foundation of brick and mortar has been placed exactly in the centre. This is undoubtedly an ornament, but it is likely to prove a serious obstruction for divers to butt their heads against. There are two communications between the basin and the river, and the intention is to empty and refill the bath every day. Some wag imposed a story upon one of the local papers to the effect that, by way of keeping the water as clean as possible for swimmers, a small bath was to be constructed outside for people to *wash* in previously to doing the porpoise in the real plunge-bath. This announcement was published in all gravity, and followed up with two or three expressions of approbation at the excellence of the plan and the credit it reflected upon the contriver.

I visited the menagerie in the Park this morning and could not help admiring the fine condition of the animals, and the attention which is paid to the comfort of most of them—all of them perhaps, except two wild dogs and several large owls. The former, which are an interesting sight on account of the difficulty of coming across a pack of them in their natural state, are not protected from sun or rain, and are cooped up in a cage so ridiculously small that one cannot move without disturbing the other. The owls, of which there are some fine specimens, are kept in cages quite unsuitable for anything but poultry, and look very miserable. The principal animals are in an enclosure, for admittance to which there is a fee of half an anna charged, except on Sundays and Tuesdays, when admittance is free. So largely is this privilege availed of by people to whom the fee is a consideration, that on the Sunday and Tuesday of last week 8,074 persons visited the menagerie. Two-thirds of this number went on Sunday, and it seems to me that, if Sunday were made a paying day, more money would be taken than there is at present on al of the week together on which the The wild beasts to be seen are two four panthers, two hyaenas, a bear, an said to have been brought from Mys a fine animal, as black as jet and about half the size of the ec lions are small, but the tigers ar two of the panthers have coats of is also a rhinoceros, which has bee years. His horn is wanting. I casion he made his escape, and t by tossing about a pile of iron wate of this pastime was more than could bear, and it snapped off sho animals, there are in the Park monkeys, dee a hog, a porcupine, and of birds, an emeu, se and cranes, a flamingo, pelicans, black swans and an eagle or two. There are also a large a civet, an otter rabbits, guinea-pigs, two *white* rats, and a large assorted collectio and doves. The doves are in a large aviar in perfect harmony with jungle fowl, partri five or six very beautiful water-rails, a crow and a handsome speckled cuckoo. I noticed white turtle doves delighting a great jun tickling it all over its neck and head. One perched upon the fowl's back to get at the head easily. This collection of birds could be exten with great advantage and at an inappreciable cost. For instance, there are few sights of the kind more attractive than a variety of different kinds of quails, of which there are eight or ten scattered pretty generally over the country—common quails, partridge quails, button quails, and bustard quails. All the quails in the park are of one sort, and it would be a little thing to have fifty of all the different kinds added to the collection. I forgot to mention that several pairs of *white* turtle-doves are breeding.

Mr. Lodwick, whom you will soon have in Bombay as Accountant General, has succeeded in making himself most unpopular here. His subordinates are wishing him all prosperity in his new career, for he used to keep them in order with merciless rigour. This should be a recommendation instead of a reproach, but is not in Mr. Lodwick's case, which is the more to be regretted, as he is a clever man, and possesses a keen sense of humour.

BOMBAY.

RAPE.—Anand Megbjee, who stands charged with committing rape upon the person of a little Hindoo girl, was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—One Kassia Bapoo, an old offender, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for attempting to steal a silver bangle, the property of one Gunnoo Jannoo.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—The gentleman who joins the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, solicitors, as a partner in place of the late Mr. Arthur Peile, is a brother of Mr. Lee-Warner, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday morning near the Marine Lines, on the Esplanade, touching the death of Rukhmee, a Mahratta woman, who had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn that on Saturday last two native women named Jethee and Nathebee, fell off the Carnac Bunder into the sea. Two fishermen gallantly jumped into the water after them, and both the women were promptly rescued.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Yesterday morning a Coroner's inquest was held on view of the body of one Soomarally, a Mahomedan, at the Morgue, Camateepoora. The jury returned a verdict that death was occasioned by apoplexy, the result of excessive drinking.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A Mahomedan khallassee, one of the crew of the P. & O. Company's s.s. Pekin, fell into the sea yesterday and was drowned, while attaching a line to a buoy in order to haul the vessel into moorings. The body has not yet been recovered.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday morning at the Common Jail, touching the death of an aged Hindoo woman, Jankee. The deceased was some little time ago convicted of theft, and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by old age and extreme debility.

TWO GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AT FEUD.—A dispute between the Judge of the Small Causes Court and the Nazir of the jail at Surat is said to have culminated in a reference to the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse, who appointed Messrs. Birdwood and Hope as a committee to enquire into the matter. The result of the reference has been the removal of the Nazir from his post.

A LADY BANKER.—A vernacular paper states that the Gackwar has opened a shroff's firm in the name of his favorite Ranee Luxmeebaee; and that branch firms bearing her name are to be established at several places. Lovers in all ages have been known to have adopted various expedients with a view to immortalize the objects of their love; but the mode devised by the Gackwar eclipses them all on the ground of novelty.

A DESERTER.—It appears Meer Ahmed Khan, the Pathan, who was a few days ago convicted of adultery with Mrs. Lennon and is at present working out his term of imprisonment at the Common Jail, is a deserter from a Beloochee-regiment in which he had enlisted in 1867. We understand that his commanding officer had addressed the Commissioner of Police on the subject, requesting that the Pathan be sent up to headquarters immediately on the expiration of his sentence.

A VALUABLE HORSE KILLED.—On Monday morning a valuable horse belonging to Captain Martin of the Royal Artillery was killed in the Sudder Bazar near "Malcolm's Tank." It appears that the horse, after being used in the break, and while returning to Kirkee got loose from the ghorawalla's hand, and while running at full speed came in contact with a bullock cart which happened to be passing at the time; the pole of the cart entered the chest of the animal, killing him on the spot.—*Poona Observer.*

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a sitting of the Court at the Mazagon High Court, before Mr. Justice West and the delegates on Saturday last, the case of Meetheebaee against Byramjee Cowasjee Meethoojee was called on for further enquiry. Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, Government pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; the respondent in person. The plaintiff sued her husband, on the ground of his adultery with Doorghee, woman, for a divorce and a monthly allowance for her maintenance. At the close of the case, his Lordship told the delegates that, although the respondent alleged that Doorghee was a prostitute, yet that the fact of his having had children by her brought him within the charge of adultery. The delegates returned a verdict of guilty; and his Lordship passed a decree for divorce, directing the respondent to pay Rs 10 monthly for the plaintiff's maintenance and to pay the costs of the suit.

CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Nusserwanjee on behalf of one Vussunjee Hunsraj, a grain merchant and owner of a warehouse at Mandvee, lodged an information, to the effect that on Friday, the 10th inst., two persons named Mowjee Ludha and Pragjee Veersee visited his warehouse and inquired the rate of grain, agreeing to a charge of Rs. 22 per candy. Two candies of grain were then taken over by Mowjee Ludha and Pragjee Veersee, who requested the informant to debit the cost to the account of one Haree Bhanjee, whom they represented as their master. It was later discovered that these men were not in the employ of Haree Bhanjee, and had since absconded. With the assistance of the police, however, their whereabouts had been discovered, and the applicant prayed for the issue of a warrant for their apprehension, and another to authorise a search for the grain. The application was granted.

THE RIOTER NUBOOKHAN'S CASE.—The vernacular papers are still descanting on the mystery in which the withdrawal of the serious charges against Nubookhan is wrapped up. The *Bombay Sumachar* says that, about 10 o'clock on the night of the 8th June last, Pestonjee Cooverjee Chinoy, the victim of Nuboo's outrage, whose life was despaired of as he lay at the Jamsetjee Hospital, was summoned by a native policeman to the house of Framjee Bhickajee, the Parsee inspector of police, and that there, in the presence of ten or twelve Mussulmans, he was forced into accepting a written expression of regret on the part of Nuboo, who, however, denied that he was present at the scene of the riot or assaulted Pestonjee. Surprise is expressed at the masterly inactivity of the police and of the Public Prosecutor in connection with the prosecution of Nuboo—a surprise which is said to be all the greater when a member of the police force is found leading the negotiations for a compromise. The Public Prosecutor is ridiculed for his pretended ignorance of the serious outrage which had nearly cost Pestonjee his life. Mr. Nana Morojee, the magistrate before whom the charges against Nuboo were laid, comes in for a share of the native writer's objurgation. His Worship is represented to have expressed a desire to see the case settled out of Court, and to have expressed unfeigned delight when the prosecution was withdrawn. Nuboo is nobody, but he is called "Nuboo the Lucky"; and men of position and influence are said to be pulling the strings from behind him.

THE LATE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—A meeting of the Committee of the Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Memorial Fund was held on Saturday last were accorded to me committee and sub committee; to Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, their chairman; and to the secretaries of the committee, Messrs. Ardasir Framjee Moos and Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, for their disinterested zeal in promoting the objects of the memorial.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.—Ramkristna Venaik Hurdeekur, who had filed a suit for damages against the City Municipality in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, Rao Bahadoor Mahadeorow Govind Ranaday, had his case decided on Saturday last, wherein decree was given in favour of the plaintiff at the monthly, damages of rupees eight for not supplying water to the plaintiff, who had originally contracted to pay *annas eight per mensem* for the supply of water. By this decision the Municipality will have to pay *one rupee* for every anna as damages besides costs. There are several similar suits now pending against the City Municipality. Of course by paying such damages the money of the inhabitants are taken without any reasonable cause by the Municipality. We hope that some precautionary measures will be adopted on the part of the inhabitants, as the cost of the suits will amount to a very lage sum besides damages. We should like to know what steps the "Sarvajanik Sabha" has taken in the matter to prevent the money of the City inhabitants being squandered in this manner. Lately we have received several complaints against the Municipality.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

SOOJAOODIN TYABJEE AND CO. V. OODOWJEE JEYCHUND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs. Three of the defendants appeared in person, two of whom asked for a postponement until the 4th August next. The third defendant was indifferent, as he had filed his petition in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. Mr. Budroodin consented, and the case was postponed till the 4th August, the plaintiff undertaking to give notice of the postponement to the defendants, who were absent.

WALLJEE CANJEE AND OTHERS V. DHURUMSEY DAMODHUR AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy Jehangir, for one of the defendants, asked for a short postponement, about three weeks. Defendant's property was under attachment, and if the suit was transferred to the long causes list, they would be ruined.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiffs, asked for three months' time with a view to examine witnesses under a commission. After some discussion the parties agreed to go before Mr. Justice Marriott, who had made some orders in the suit and knew all the facts.

MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN V. MAHOMED IBRAHIM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,278, the balance due in respect of certain taxed bills of costs. Plaintiff was appointed by defendants as their solicitor in a suit in the High Court. They had paid Rs 1,008 on account of costs, leaving the balance now sued for. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,278, with costs and interest.

KHULPANBHOY RUTTONSEY V. ABDUL RAHIM FAZUL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,725 on common money counts, with interest from 2nd October 1873. Defendants had signed all the entries in plaintiff's books. Plaintiff acted as a sort of banker to defendants and advanced to them monies from time to time. After the learned counsel had stated the facts, the parties agreed to refer the the matter to arbitration. By consent his Lordship ordered that the suit and all matters in difference between the parties should be referred to the arbitration of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Jairaz Peerbhoy, who were to make their award in three months, with liberty to extend the time to one month further. In case of difference of opinion between the arbitrators, the matter was to be referred to Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy as umpire, who was to make his award in two months.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code for want of appearance:—Nurseydas Khemchund v. Runchord Moolchund and another. Sewjee Dhurmajee v. Rustomjee Burjorjee Chinoy. Inderjee Narronjee and another v. Nanabhoy Bomanjee and others. Lukhma Khushaljee and others v. Dajee Raghojee Bhulay.

The following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

NANCHAND LUDHA V. MUNJEEBHOY CURRIM.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the plaintiff, and moved to have the suit transferred to the long cause list.

Mr. Starling, for the defendant, said he was instructed to consent to the application. He had at first been instructed to consent if an early date were fixed for the hearing of the suit, as the question was about some tea which would be spoilt if it were kept long. It had afterwards, however, been suggested that the defendant might have liberty to sell the tea, and if this were done the suit might come on in the ordinary course. The question was as to whether the defendant had bought the tea, or it had been lodged with him as security for a loan.

Mr. Ferguson said the tea belonged to the defendant and he had no objection to the defendant selling it.

His Lordship then ordered that the case should be transferred.

HURGOVAL PREMSOOKDASS V. COWASJEE COOVERJEE.

Mr. Deshmukh, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, moved on behalf of the plaintiff for an adjournment of the suit for two months, as summons had not been served.—Granted.

THAVURDASS KHIMCHUND V. LALCHUND MEGHJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Deshmukh appeared for the plaintiff, and moved for an adjournment of three months, as both the defendants had died before the summons was served, and it had not yet been ascertained who were their legal representatives.—Granted.

FULVAHOO WIDOW V. MANORJEE VULLUBJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lang for the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson said the suit was brought to recover certain ornaments which were now in the possession of the defendants. They admitted having possession of the articles, but it appeared from the correspondence that they had from time to time refused to give them up because there was a balance due to them on an account, and their account books were in Mr. Flynn's office in connection with another case. The plaintiffs had offered to pay the balance when it was ascertained, but they considered that there was no lien on the ornaments for the payment of the balance. The ornaments were worth Rs. 3,000. The books, moreover, might have been got from Mr. Flynn's office last month, had any effort been made to obtain them.

Mr. Lang, in replying, stated that the balance due could not be ascertained until the account books were got back from Mr. Flynn's office. The plaintiff's solicitors had only undertaken to pay this balance when it was ascertained, on the previous night. If they had done this sooner the defendants would have been glad to have got rid of the ornaments. If his learned friend was instructed to renew the offer, they were perfectly prepared to hand over the ornaments now. He submitted however that the plaintiff ought to pay the costs of the suit. If she did not consent to do this he would ask his Lordship to let the suit stand over till the account books were obtained.

His Lordship said he could make no order as to costs until the balance due was ascertained, and he would postpone the case for a fortnight to permit of this being done.

RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE V. RUSIKABAI, WIDOW, AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants came in person.

Mr. Lang said that in this case his Lorship had ordered that certain documents on which the defendants based their claim should be translated. The plaintiff had not understood that he was to pay the costs of the translation. One document had already been translated, but the other had not, and its translation would cost a good deal.

The defendants claimed an interest in certain property which had been mortgaged to the plaintiff.

His Lorship said the suit could not be heard as a short cause, and ordered that it should be tranferred to the long-cause list. The defendants were advised to apply for the assistance of the pauper's attorney.

GOCULDAS DEWJEE V. CURSONDAS RUNSORDAS.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff: the defendant was absent.

Mr. Farran stated that the suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,400 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 6th of November last, and Rs 800 with interest at the same rate from the 2nd of December.

After the claim had been proved his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff with costs.

SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS, Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success. *See Medical Certificates and Opinions.* Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers, 143, New Bond Street, London, W., And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

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[illegible]ENCE.

[illegible] BOMBAY [illegible]

[illegible] accepted the post [illegible] Bombay Presidency [illegible] Lieutenant-General [illegible] Bombay early next month [illegible] of Wales [illegible]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

In the House of Lords last night the Scottish Church Patronage Bill passed its second reading by 307 against 109 votes.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, 13TH JULY.

An attempt to assassinate Prince Bismarck was made to-day while he was driving in the neighbourhood of Kissingen. A young man fired at him, but the ball only slightly injured him in the wrist. The would-be assassin was arrested, but his name is at present unknown.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, 14TH JULY.

The man who assailed Prince Bismarck is a journeyman cooper from Magdeburg and a member of a Roman Catholic Society. He has confessed that his intention was to assassinate the Prince. A priest supposed to be implicated has been arrested. The affair has caused great excitement in Berlin and much sympathy is manifested.

LONDON, 13TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats dull and irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 5 5/16d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account 92⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 97¼
Bar Silver 58¼
The Bombay mails of the 19th ult. were delivered in London to-day.
Arrivals.—King Arthur and Parsee.

THE YARKAND MISSION.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LAHORE, 14TH JULY.

MR. FORSYTH arrived at Murree on Saturday morning and was met there by the principal district officers and the Governor's staff. Mr. Forsyth leaves Murree for Calcutta to-day. At a public meeting here on Saturday, there being present Chief Justice Boulnois, the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and others, an address to Mr. Forsyth was resolved upon.

THE last *Gazette of India* confirms the Hon'ble George Gordon Morris as Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

INTELLIGENCE has been received by the Punjab Government announcing the death of a son of the Maharajah of Puttialla.

MR. M. D. E. S. CHALMERS, of the Bengal Civil Service, who has been absent from India on medical certificate since January 1871, has been permitted to resign with effect from the 3rd March last.

THE Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that owing to the abundance of this year's crops, the prohibition on the export of grain from Southern Persia has been removed until such time as notice of its reimposition may be given.

THE result of four sales of Bengal opium and three months' duty on Malwa opium shews the amount realized to be £2,295,936, which exceeds the estimate by £178,307. Of this excess £86,723 is due to Bengal and £91,584 to Bombay.

HIS Excellency the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making laws and regulations, in the room of the Hon'ble B. D. Colvin, resigned.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS writes to a friend in Melbourne that it is not unlikely that after visiting America, where he has been again invited to give a series of readings, he may return home by way of Australia. There is little doubt that Mr. Collins would be substantially welcomed in the Colonies.

WE are told that the total amount of the tenders for the New Loan was fifteen and a quarter crores. Upwards of 11 crores were tendered for above 102, more than 2½ crores at from 101 to 102, but only something like one crore between 100 and 101, and not more than thirty lacs at rates below par!

WE desire to remind our readers that the public meeting for the purpose of protesting against the recent arrangements said to have been entered into between H. M.'s Postmaster General and the P. and O. Company takes place at the Town Hall this afternoon. We trust that all who have the public welfare at heart will support the movement by their presence.

A CONTEMPORARY observes:—The employés of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway at Lahore seem to be going ahead, for, in addition to the Steam Shed Band which was organised some six months ago, a club to be called the "Railway General Entertainment Club," has been lately established. Mr. Harrison is the President, and Mr. Lightfoot Vice-president. A dramatic representation is in course of preparation by the members of the Club, we are told.

MR. V. BALL, of the Geological Survey, has left Calcutta for Dehra Ghazee Khan to visit and report upon the coal recently discovered in the country of the Luni Pathans. Captain Sandeman, who has brought the fact of the existence of this coal to the notice of the Government, states that the tribe most concerned are not unwilling to aid in the working of a mine. It will be for the geologist to determine whether the coal is of sufficient thickness and otherwise suitable for working.

THE Cabul correspondent of the *Indian Public Opinion* asserts that Kazi Abdulkadur Khan, Peshawree, has translated the English book of Drill Instruction into the Afghani tongue, and that all the sepoys and officers of the Cabul force take lessons from him. An examination has been ordered by the Ameer, and Hossein Ali Khan, Commander of the Forces, has been instructed to furnish a list of all who have passed, and another of those who have failed. Those who have passed are to be promoted, and the unsuccessful are to be degraded. The Ameer intends giving Kazi Abdulkadur Khan a valuable khillut for his services.

COLONEL CHARLES HERVEY, C.B., retired from civil employ on succession to Colonel's allowances, thus vacates the appointment of General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, which he has held with much credit since 1859. Colonel Hervey has been engaged in the operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee for upwards of thirty years, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council fully recognizes the valuable services which his extensive knowledge of the country, long experience, and other special qualifications needed in this difficult office, have enabled Colonel Hervey to render to the Government of India.

THE extent to which letters—registered and unregistered—are now lost and stolen by subordinate postal officials in India is, the *Indian Observer* thinks, calculated to impair the usefulness of a great Department, by destroying publi[illegible] For the moment, perhaps, the [illegible] may actually lead to an [illegible] revenue, simply because [illegible] having despatched a letter by [illegible] necessary to take the precaution [illegible] to inquire whether the first [illegible] destination; but this sort of thing [illegible] long, and the existing uncertainty [illegible] will ultimately tend to diminish [illegible] through the Post Office.

A [illegible] acknowledgment has been made [illegible] the Duke of Genoa of the hospitali[illegible] during his brief visit to Victoria and Tasmania. On his return to Italy he order[illegible] lockets to be made for presentation to Lady Bowen and Mrs. DuCane respec[illegible] contains the donor's portrait, and [illegible] the locket exhibits his monogram T. S. Tommaso di Savoia, in brilliants and pearls, surmounted by the Crown of Italy similarly enriched. The Duke has also sent a magnificent breast-pin, composed of brilliants, arranged according to the foregoing design, to Mr. Robertson, of Echuca, as a souvenir of his visit to that gentleman's residence. The presentations have been made through the Consul-General for Italy.

As it is said that Mr. Lodwick is about to take up the duties of Accountant-General in Bombay the following, addressed to a Madras paper, may be interesting to the officers of the Account Department:—"The *Times of India* charges Mr. Lodwick, the Accountant-General, with fining his employés a rupee for want of punctuality. Permit me to say that this is simply *untrue*, for, on the contrary, Mr. Lodwick allows his subordinates *fifteen minutes grace* beyond the usual hour (10-30 A.M.) of opening office. Should any clerk put in an appearance after the allotted *grace* he is then mulcted in the sum of *four annas*; surely no one can complain against this ruling. I must distinctly mention that it is an Uncovenated Bengal Civilian, now Controller of Public Works Accounts *pro tem*, by whom any member of his office establishment arriving a minute late is fined one rupee."

THE simultaneous arrival in one day of two large steam ships, the one from the eastward and the other from the westward, and each a representative of a new line, is not a circumstance of frequent occurrence in the port of Melbourne, observes the *Argus*. On Saturday, June 6, the Tom Morton, of the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Ship Company, and the Jason, the pioneer steamer of a new line, having for its object the circumnavigation of the Australian Continent, under the auspices of the Netherlands-India Steam Navigation Company, both entered Hobson's Bay. The Tom Morton is the first of the Torres Straits mail steamers which has ventured as far as Melbourne. The Jason is from Batavia via Adelaide, with a cargo of sugar for this port and Sydney, and after clearing out at the latter port she will proceed to Brisbane and other Queensland ports, and also call at Port Darwin and Sourabaya on her way back to Batavia.

THE Cabul news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette* says that the following, communicated by an official of the Durbar, may be relied on:—"When Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan and Shahghazee Sheredil Khan arrived at Herat, Sirdar Yakoob Khan did not summon them to his durbar for two days. On the third day the Meer Akhore, as ordered by the Sirdar, attended and conversed with him for four hours. He told him all the Ameer had desired him to advise and begged the Sirdar to act accordingly. On the fourth day Shah Ghazee Sheredil Khan waited on the Sirdar. He spoke to him in durbar as follows:—"The Ameer does not treat me as his son, but as his slave. He has given all respectable and trustworthy situations to mean and worthless people, and has left his own sons and relatives without any. What does the Ameer think of himself? Does he not know that these men, in whom he has placed confidence, will not assist him when the time of need comes? It will be his own sons who will be of any use to him, when he is in need of aid."

GENERAL REMARKS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 9th July 1874:—Prospects in Madras continue satisfactory. The river in Sind is now more than four feet higher than last year. In Bombay there has been some deficiency of rain, which in Guzerat and elsewhere has retarded sowings. In Bengal there has been heavy, and in parts rather excessive, rain in Behar and the northern central districts; it has been less in the southern, central, and eastern districts, where the break has been of service to the crops; only in the 24-Pergunnahs is the fall said to be deficient. Except where injury is apprehended from floods and too much rain, prospects are everywhere excellent. Heavy and continuous rain is reported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh: a break is now much wanted almost everywhere. In the Punjab the rains appear to have become established throughout the province. In the Central Provinces the fall has been generally seasonable with beneficial breaks. There has been no rain in Berar, where it is much required. Want of rain is also reported from Rajpootana and Central India. In Nepaul more rain is required for the high lands. Prospects are good in Mysore and Burmah.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Evening Post* offers some original suggestions regarding the construction of ocean steamships. He thinks that the passenger steamship should be of about the same length as at present, but broader and shallower, with lines adapted to speed, and not to carrying capacity; also that the entire hull, excepting the space required for engines and coal, should be filled up with very small air-tight and water-tight compartments or cells, so as to make the ship a gigantic life-preserver. All the staterooms and quarters he proposes should be on the main deck. The cellular construction of the vessel, he maintains, would add greatly to her strength, while her lightness would admit of great speed, at least in ordinary weather, and her model would greatly diminish the rolling so provocative of sea-sickness. As regards expense, the first cost and daily outlay, he considers, would not exceed those of the present style of steamer. The passenger-steamer could make twice as many trips in the year; for she would not only be faster, but would save much time, between voyages, which is now spent in discharging and receiving cargo, so that after landing her passengers she could start again, in a day or two, on another trip. Such a vessel might, he says, be disabled by collision or destroyed upon rocks, but it is hardly possible that she could be sunk in mid-ocean by any form of accident with which we are familiar.

THE under-mentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department:—Major General Henry Young Darracott Scott, C.B., of Ealing, in the County of Middlesex, for improvements in the deodorization of excreta and in the manufacture of manures therefrom.—Robert Samuel Thornton, of Bhownugger, Engineer, for improvements in Hodger and other cotton presses.—Mr. Peter McArthur, Engineer, of Bombay, for improvements in hydraulic presses for compressing cotton or other fibrous substances.—Mr. Daniel Thomas Casement, of the City of Painsville, County of Lake and State of Ohio, United States of America, for a new and improved pressure regulator for fluids.—Mr. Daniel Thomas Casement, of the City of Painsville, in the County of Lake and State of Ohio, United States of America, for a new and improved method of burning fuel and generating steam.—Mr. Francis Sills, Civil Engineer, Calcutta, for the manufacture of tiles, slabs, pipes, balustrading and flooring.—Mr. David Giovannoni, inhabitant of Bombay, for a compound for the preparation of artificial marble and lustro a stucco or scagliola.—Mr. Louis Schwendler, of Garden Reach, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, Electrician, for improvements in duplex telegraphy.—Mr. James Dougall, Agent, Mofussil Company, "Limited," Oomrawuttee, East Berar, for improvements in screwing bales of cotton and other fibrous matter.—Messrs. James Steel and John McInnes, of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improved apparatus for actuating the brakes of railway trains by compressed air, part or parts of which are also applicable for signalling in railway trains.—Mons. Adolphe Teysonniere, of Paris, in France, for improvements in inkstands and in the mode of using soluble chemical substances therewith as writing ink.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (ten) each. Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in rebuilding the Mhow Race Stand. After deducting all expenses Rs. 1,000 will be divided amongst those who draw starters except the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Horses, provided 500 tickets are taken (otherwise there will only be three prizes). Of the remainder

The Winner will take (⅔) Two-thirds.
The 2nd „ „ (¼) One-fourth.
The 3rd „ „ (1/12) One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday, the 12th of September, 6 P.M. Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Son's, Merchants, Mhow, on Monday, the 14th, at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted or receipt acknowledged of first half of currency notes. Applications accompanied by remittance to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Indore or Bombay to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Great English St. Leger Sweep, Mhow.

THE P. AND O. MAIL CONTRACT.

THE following is the text of the petition to be proposed for adoption at the public meeting in the Town Hall to-day:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the City and Presidency of Bombay.

SHEWETH,—That by virtue of the contract for the conveyance of the Indian mails made in the year 1868 by Her Majesty's Government with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the mail contract steamers run between Bombay and Brindisi—a distance of 3,797 miles—in 18 days and 5 hours, which includes the maximum stoppage of 20 hours for coaling, &c., at Aden, and 30 hours for transit in Egypt, from steamer to steamer, and is equivalent to an average speed of 8 7/10 knots per hour.

That the contract was concluded before the opening of the Suez Canal, when the success of that project was still regarded in many quarters as doubtful, and this consideration may unhappily have influenced the then advisers of Her Majesty, when disposing of the contract, to dispense with the usual precautions and safeguards of open competition and publicity. But the terms of the contract have been most prejudicial to the numerous interests in India, China, Japan, and the Settlements and Colonies in the East, who have any connection or association with the United Kingdom, for not only is the Company subsidized in the large annual payment of £450,000 for carrying the mails, but what is of far graver moment, whilst improvements are being constantly effected in the construction of vessels, by which greater speed is attained without additional expense, the contract exacted from the Company, for a period of 12 years, no greater speed between Bombay and Brindisi than 8 7/10 knots per hour, including stoppages, a rate of speed which even in 1868 was considered to be unreasonably low.

That the Suez Canal having proved to be a complete success, the number of steamers passing through it, from Europe to India and the East, and returning, is large and annually increasing, so that the steamer traffic via the Canal now absorbs the bulk of the trade which used to be conveyed from one Continent to the other by sailing vessels round the Cape; and vessels of the largest size, such as H. M.'s troopships and the like, always avail of the Canal, finding that they can do so without risk or difficulty. And as this constantly increasing steamer traffic—plied at a rate of speed in, some cases, equal to that of the P. and O. Company's steamers—is chiefly the property of private owners, it is reasonable to suppose that the traffic is profitable without a subsidy.

That by the above-mentioned contract the P. and O. Company were bound to forward the heavy portion of the mails through Egypt, from Alexandria to Suez and from Suez to Alexandria, by the railway, which imposed upon them the labour and expense of the transhipment of heavy cargoes at both of these ports, subjecting the mails and passengers at the same time to considerable delay; and that in order to save themselves from this labour and expense, the Company have, for some time, been in treaty with H. M.'s Postmaster-General for permission to forward the heavy portion of the mails through the Suez Canal, instead of as at present by the Egyptian Railway, offering in return for this valuable concession to deliver the Bombay, Calcutta, and China mails 24 hours earlier than the time specified in the contract, a proposal which, as your petitioners will show presently, will be attended with no benefit whatever to the public.

That whilst the permission to the Company to forward the heavy portion of the mails through the Canal is, in the saving of the labour and expense already mentioned, equivalent to a remission to them of a large amount of money, the diversion of the heavy portion of the mails into the Canal route will of itself result in a gain of fully 15 hours in the transit through Egypt, by railway, of the light portion of the mails, *viz.* those *via* Brindisi,—so that out of the acceleration of 24 hours proposed by the Company, as an adequate return for so valuable a concession, 15 hours accrue from the mere fact of the change of route, without the Company being burdened with any additional expense.

That the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have in their Secretary's letter, dated 9th June 1874, addressed to the Director General of the Post Offices in India, and a copy of which has been forwarded by him to H. M.'s Postmaster General, fully and accurately expounded the views of the inhabitants of this city and Presidency on the illusory nature of the P. and O. Company's proposal, and set forth what India has a right to expect from any company entrusted with the contract for the conveyance of the Indian mails, and your petitioners, adopting that letter, respectfully crave the attention of your Honourable House to the following extract therefrom—(Extract from a letter sent by the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Officiating Director General of the Post Office, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of 9th instant.)

That in addition to the circumstances above narrated, your petitioners would humbly request the attention of your Hon'ble House to the high rates of speed at which the American mail steamers are run, the rates averaging in most cases not less than 13 knots per hour.

Wherefore your petitioners most humbly pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to refuse its sanction to the revised contract reported to have been made by H. M.'s Postmaster General with the P. and O. Company, on any other basis than an undertaking on their part to carry the mails between Brindisi and Bombay, and Bombay and Brindisi, in periods not exceeding 15 days and 12 hours, or at the outside 16 days, an arrangement, not only easily practicable, [illegible] but one to which, for the valuable concession to the Company to forward the heavy portion of the mails through the Suez Canal, this country is entitled; and that in order to remove the feeling of discontent now prevalent as to the unsatisfactory manner in which the mail service is performed—particularly that portion of it between Bombay and Brindisi—your Honourable House will be pleased to direct that the terms of the contract should be fixed, or revised from time to time as occasion may arise, by a formal convention between the Imperial Government and the Government of India, after a full consideration of all the interests involved.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will every pray.

The following Resolutions will be proposed at to-day's meeting:—

Resolution I.

That this Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, having learnt that the revised postal contract with the P. and O. Company provides for the reduction of only 24 hours in the time now allowed for the voyage from Brindisi to Bombay, protests against this reduction as wholly inadequate to the requirements of the mail service, and the capabilities of modern mail steamers.

Resolution II.

That the following petition of the Inhabitants of Bombay be adopted by this Meeting, and that the same be presented to the House of Commons, humbly requesting the House to refuse its sanction to any revision of the contract which does not stipulate for the regular conveyance of the Indian Mails, between Brindisi and Bombay in 16 days, and to direct that the terms of the contract should be fixed, or revised from time to time as occasion may arise, by a formal convention between the Imperial Government and the Government of India. And that the petition be entrusted to the care of Mr. Henry Fawcett, the distinguished member for Hackney.

Resolution III.

That a copy of the petition to the House of Commons, and of the proceedings of this Meeting, be forwarded through the local Government to the Government of India, with the respectful request of the inhabitants of Bombay that the Right Honourable the Viceroy in Council will be pleased to communicate the same by telegraph to the Secretary of State for India in Council, desiring him at the same time, in the interests of India, to urge Her Majesty's Government to grant the prayer of the petition.

Resolution IV.

That a copy of the petition to the House of Commons and of the proceedings of this Meeting be forwarded to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., the member for Horsham, to Dr. Lyon Playfair, the member for the University of Edinburgh, to Mr. John Birley, the member for Manchester, and to Mr. John Dunbar, the member for New Ross; with the request of this Meeting that they will, in the interests of this country, support the petition to the House of Commons, which has been entrusted to Mr. Fawcett, and whatever action he may deem necessary to take to secure the prayer of the petition being granted.

Resolution V.

That a copy of the petition to the House of Commons be forwarded to the Chairman, and to each of the members of the Indian Finance Commission, with the respectful request of this Meeting, that as discontent is everywhere prevalent throughout this country, among the numerous classes who have any connections or associations, mercantile, social, or otherwise, with England, as to the unsatisfactory manner in which the Indian mail service is performed, more particularly that portion of it between Brindisi and Bombay, and that as this discontent arises from the unreasonably low rates of speed at which the P. & O. Company's steamers are run, and from authorized stoppages of great length, which are quite unnecessary, they will be pleased to cause a special investigation to be made into the reasons which induced H. M's Postmaster General to consent to the terms of a contract so favourable to the P. and O. Company, and so prejudicial to the interests of this country, notwithstanding that the enormous subsidy of £450,000 is annually paid to the Company.

Resolution VI.

That a copy of the petition to the House of Commons and of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded through the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dundee Chambers of Commerce, and to the Bengal, Madras, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama Chambers, with a request that they will each lend their valuable aid in the efforts to secure the Indian mail services being placed on an improved and proper footing,—also that Mr. John Gordon be appointed Honorary Secretary to give effect to the resolutions passed at this Meeting.

INDIAN NEWS

THE RECENT SUICIDE AT ALLAHABAD.—Some mystery is said to hang over the case of the unfortunate man Matthews who committed suicide a few days back in the city. It seems that he was never seen outside his house for the last 2½ years, and indeed the bearer and the *mether* were the only persons admitted inside. As soon as they finished their work, Matthews used to let them out and lock the door after them himself. Great curiosity prevailed among the people living near him to find out who this recluse was. His bearer stated that he received a letter some three days before he shot himself, which seemed to cause him great annoyance, and that he was continually walking up and down his room, looking the letter over in a very excited manner. This letter he burnt the morning he shot himself, thus letting the mystery (if there was any) die with him. It can hardly be said that he was in such extreme want, when he possessed a number of books, among which were some works of value, a double-barrelled gun, and a revolver, besides other things, the least valuation of which would be about Rs. 300.

DEATH OF MR. HIGGINBOTHAM, JUNIOR.—It is with much regret that we announce the death at Bangalore, on the afternoon of Friday last, of Mr. John Joshua Higginbotham, a member of the well-known firm of publishers and book-sellers at Madras, and eldest son of the founder of the firm. The deceased gentleman had for some time suffered from indifferent health, which made him seek a change in Bangalore, and he was staying with his father when death somewhat suddenly overtook him. His age was only 29 years and 11 months, but, though his career was brief, it had not been a mis-spent one. He devoted a great deal of energy in carrying on the business of the firm and spent much of his leisure moments in compiling such excellent little works as "Men whom India has known," &c.; and that his labours in the direction of literature were appreciated is evidenced by the fact that he not long ago had the honor of being elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. Higginbotham has left unfinished a work which he began two years ago and to which he devoted a considerable amount of attention and labour till very shortly before his death.—*Madras Times.*

BENGAL FAMINE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL FROM THE 26TH JUNE TO THE 9TH JULY 1874.

RETURNS brought up to the end of the third week of June show a total expenditure of Government grain of 115,000 tons, including everything, namely, that given in gratuitous relief, paid in kind to relief labourers, sold to the public inclusive of relief labourers, advanced to ryots, but not including anything for wastage or losses.

In order to estimate the total number of persons receiving assistance of some sort during the first fortnight of June, we have the following data to form a basis:—

Total number of relief labourers as per paragraph 18 of the 20th narratives...	1,770,732
Total number of persons on charitable relief as per paragraph 24 of ditto...	401,959
Total grain expenditure, in maunds, of first half of June, as per district narratives...	843,000

Thus we have 2,172,691 persons receiving relief quite irrespective of those who are living on advances or purchases of Government grain. The amount of Government grain disposed of during the fortnight would give three-fourths of a seer a day to 3,401,900 persons for a fortnight. But among the people who consumed Government grain were all the persons on charitable relief, and a large portion of the labourers. The district narratives show that by the end of the first fortnight of June the practice of paying all labourers in grain, though largely introduced, had not been fully carried out. The Bhagulpore return is the one which best distinguishes between sales to the public and those to labourers; and that shows 98,228 maunds sold to the public, as against 25,628 maunds sold to labourers. All the district narratives show that the non-labouring public are the chief customers at our granaries.

It would therefore be probably within the truth to take one-half of the persons supported by Government grain as being outside the relief labour and charitable relief lists. By thus reckoning the total numbers receiving assistance in one shape or another would be—

Labourers and paupers as above	2,172,691
One-half the consumers of Government grain	1,700,950
Total........	3,873,641

This revised calculation corresponds closely with the calculation given in my narrative of the 11th June. It then seemed to be possibly too high, but is now seen not to be so. The best estimate that we can frame shows that the number at the worst period was 3,900,000 persons receiving assistance of some sort, which is somewhat above the estimate of 3,500,000 originally framed. The cause is this, that subsequently some tracts became distressed which were not included in the area of distress when the first estimate was made, and were not included in that inquiry.

The foregoing statement leads directly to the consideration of the adequacy or otherwise of the quantities of Government grain stored in the distressed districts. The quantities allotted amount to close upon 4,00,000 tons; the quantities already shown as expended up to the end of the third week in June amount to 115,000 tons; the balance remaining, therefore, would have amounted to 285,000 tons, less abatement for wastage and losses. These stores are under the Government of Bengal, besides which there is the reserve at the Presidency under the Government of India. It becomes important to arrive at a definite opinion as to whether the balance available in the interior of the distressed districts is sufficient for safety. The average monthly expenditure for the two past months from the third week of April to the third week of June, inclusive, has been 53,000 tons a month, or 13,000 tons a week. The best informed persons believe that a somewhat higher rate of expenditure will continue till the third week in August, that is, two months more from the period last named. If an average of 60,000 tons a month be maintained, there would be a further expenditure of 120,000 tons, making a total of 235,000 tons to the third week of August, inclusive; leaving a balance of 165,000 tons, less abatement for wastage and losses. From the end of August it is expected that the rate of expenditure will decrease, if the autumn crops shall prove good. Until the end of August it is probable that the sales will be large; the advances to ryots considerable; the expenditure on gratuitous and charitable relief high, and on relief works comparatively low, and becoming lower week by week. From the end of August the sales will, it is hoped, decrease greatly; the advances to ryots almost cease, while the expenditure on charitable relief will continue high and on relief works may rise again somewhat, though never to the height attained during the hot months. On the whole, it is expected that (if all goes well with the season and crops) the average expenditure during the two months, September and October, will be less than during the previous four months; and still further less during the next two months, November and December, after which the distress will, we trust, cease altogether. The entire duration of the distress must always be remembered; for, from the very first, the estimates of the Government have been based on the anticipation that this distress would last till December in most of the distressed districts, and especially in Tirhoot. It is not necessary to pursue these calculations further, because they partly depend on rainfall which may be vouchsafed or withheld, and on crops which may be gathered in more or less abundance. [illegible] general view of the case [illegible] can now be seen) the stores certainly shows that (so far as [illegible] safety; but that they are in the districts are sufficient for [illegible]. It might indeed not more than sufficient on the whole [illegible] this sense, be doubted whether they would be enough [illegible]cy. It were it not that the reserve existed at the Presiden[illegible]ch is already seen that some particular places have too m[illegible] grains and other places too little, and every effort is made to transfer grain from the points of surplus to those of deficit. The foregoing remarks refer to the stores in the aggregate. Beyond reasonable doubt we have ample stores in the districts, as a whole, till September. If by that date any fresh danger should arise or threaten, there would be time to throw into the districts additional supplies which would be obtained from the reserve at the Presidency.

The importance of protecting the Government stores from deterioration during the rains has been remembered. All the numerous storehouses in the interior have recently been inspected by officers specially appointed for the purpose, and are for the most part reported to be efficient. A second inspection as the season advances may be necessary.

The preparation of the special accounts of expenditure, both of grain and of cash, is being carried on under trained supervision.

The land transport service, which at one time assumed such pressing importance, has now passed away. In Tirhoot the conclusion of this service was extraordinarily troublesome. The heavy rains falling so early in June, embarassed the lines of transit, distressed the beasts of draught and burden, causing many casualties among them, and damaged much of the grain. The brunt of this was borne by the reserve carriage (of various kinds) belonging to Government. The value of this carriage at that critical and crucial juncture proved that its presence was indispensable to the final success of the operations in Tirhoot. Many granaries now filled must have remained unfilled, many markets which will be supplied must have remained incompletely supplied, many mouths which will be fed must have remained unfed, but for the reserve carriage belonging to Government. The animals of all sorts are now being taken care of, so that they may recover from their fatigues and ailments and be ready for mere service if necessary, or for advantageous disposal, by sale or otherwise, hereafter.

The preparation for water carriage, as explained in previous narratives, are made in case necessity should arise; but no operations in this line are as yet contemplated, except the despatch of a small quantity (about 10,000 tons) of reserve grain to north-eastern Tirhoot.

The organization of relief circles and sub-circles, with their ramifications penetrating to every village, will still be fully maintained for some time to come in all the distressed districts. There have been casualties among our officers (from accidents on horseback, sunstroke, and the like) but as yet very little sickness. Among the officers and gentlemen engaged in the relief service there are included many indigo planters, who manage circles or sub-circles with a diligence equal to that, and with a local knowledge greater than that of any one else. All, Europeans and natives, official and non-official, are alike animated by unflagging zeal under each change and variety of the ever-shifting circumstances; the object aimed at by all to the very end of the distress being this, that of the hundreds of thousands of lives entrusted to their keeping, not one should be lost from preventible causes."

Weather and Rainfall.—The weather continues to be most satisfactory throughout the greater part of the country, and every where, except in the comparatively small tract immediately to the east of Calcutta, the rainfall is reported as ample for all requirements.

State of Crops.—The prospects of the crops continue most favourable, and almost everywhere a more than average yield is anticipated from the autumn crops. These latter have already begun to come into the market in some districts.

Prices.—Prices show a tendency to fall almost everywhere through the country. The only districts where a rise is reported are Burdwan, Calcutta, Pubna, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Monghyr. In the latter district, though the price of rice has risen, that of barley has fallen considerably. Prices have fallen in Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Darjeeling, Dacca, Fureedpore, Sylhet, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Tipperah, Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Chumparun, Purneah, Cuttack, and Hazareebagh. In other districts they are stationary. The fall has been most conspicuous in Rungpore and Shahabad. In the former district the price of rice fell from 9-6 to 11-4 seers for the rupee, and in Shahabad rice fell from 10-12 to 11-8 and barley from 18-4 to 20 seers for the rupee.

Private trade to Behar.—The usual note on food-grains will be found in Appendix A. The private trade returns of grain carried by railway show a decrease of 5,077 tons in the up and down traffic; but this is more than compensated by the increase in the river-traffic, which shows an increase of 5,289 tons. Now that the rivers are open, it is probable that the larger share of the traffic will go by that route.

North Tirhoot.—The Lieutenant-Governor has given so full an account of the state of this district that any further remarks in this part of the report are unnecessary.

South Tirhoot.—Prices in this district are reported as easier, owing more to the improved prospects of the crops than to the activity of trade. Sowings have all been completed, and the labourers have left relief works in large numbers for the fields. The prospects of the crops are said to be excellent, and the people to be in very good condition.

Chumparun.—The prospects here are quite as good as in the adjoining district of South Tirhoot, and it is satisfactory to learn that the experience of the past year has had the result of inducing the people to cultivate a much larger breadth of land than usual, much land hitherto fallow having been this year broken up for crops. In Ramnuggur some difficulty in procuring seed has been felt by the poorer ryots, but elsewhere the supplies have been abundant.

Sarun.—There is little change in this district: supplies continue abundant; and prospects are very good; but the general poverty of the cultivators render considerable advances of grain necessary. These are being distributed with as much expedition as is consistent with an adequate inquiry into the circumstances of the borrowers.

South Behar.—The rains here have been as abundant as elsewhere; but while they have been of the greatest benefit to the crops, the unusually heavy rainfall has caused damage to some tracts, as the hill streams, which are numerous in that part of the country, have in several cases overflowed their banks. The most extensive flood seems to have been that caused by the overflow of the Soane near Arrah, but nowhere does it appear that any serious losses have been incurrred, and there is still probably time to resow the crops which may have suffered.

Bhagulpore Division.—The reports from this division continue good, and the condition of the people in Bahadoorgunge in Purneah, where distress was reported last fortnight, has much improved. Some slight damage has been done by floods in Monghyr. The zemindars in Soopool, in the Bhagulpore district, are said to have been specially active in assisting their ryots.

Rajshahye Division.—In the Rungpore district this season's rice is said to have already made its appearance in the market, but it does not seem probable that it can have much effect upon the food-supply of the country till the end of August. By that time the whole crop will have been gathered and stored for a sufficient time to render it wholesome. The Collector of Dinagepore, who has written fully on the subject, seems to think that but little of the crop will be available for sale to the public, as most of it will be retained by the growers for their own consumption; but as many of these men are now subsisting on purchased rice, the withdrawal of so much demand will naturally tend to render prices easier for those who have still to buy, and will certainly diminish, though by no means put a stop to, the demand for the Government grain. Mr. Lowis seems to think that as the area under early rice is so much more extensive than usual, it will probably suffice to maintain the growers till the end of January, when the amun crop will be ready for use.

Burdwan Division.—Rain has not been so general or abundant in this division as in the rest of the country, and though there is no great anxiety felt with regard to any of the crops, yet more rain is reported as wanted in Hooghly, Howrah, and the north-east of Midnapore. Throughout the greater part of Midnapore a bumperaous crop is expected. Advances to ryots are being freely given in this division.

Cooch Behar Division, Julpigoree.—No special narrative has been received from this district, but the latest information shows that there is little present distress and every prospect of coming abundance.

Chota Nagpore.—The reports show a great improvement in the condition of the people. At present no part of this division can be considered to be distressed except parts of Maunbhoom, and it is hoped that the autumn crops will bring early relief to this district.

Transport of Grain.—Grain is still going to the Burdwan division, as the recent orders, rendering it imperative on all officers to make advances and pay relief labourers in grain, make it necessary to store grain in all the districts of the division.

Relief Works.—The following statement shows the average number of relief labourers during the fortnight under report as compared with that preceding it:—

	Last Fortnight	This Fortnight.
Patna Division..............................	1,368,987	597,962
Gunduk Embankment	27,574	19,848
Soane Canal	31,945	26,352
Bhagulpore Division	88,448	76,724
Rajshahye Division	155,466	107,633
Northern Bengal Railway..........	22,622	13,274
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore ...	72,849	51,370
Cooch Behar	3,741	Not received.
Total......	1,770,732	893,163

These returns show a very large decrease over those submitted during the last three months, and as the numbers on the works on the last day of the fortnight were in almost all cases less than the average daily number for the whole period, we may hope for a still further diminution in the numbers during the next fortnight.

The following table shows the numbers employed in each district, with details as far as they are available of those employed on piece-work and daily wages:—

Names of Districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under Circle officers	Total Laborers.	Task or piece-work.	Daily wages.
Patna—					
Tirhoot (North) ...	44,639	143,422	188,061	146,188	41,873
Tirhoot (South) ...	......	131,731	131,731	No details.	
Chumparun ...	42,644		42,644	Ditto	
Sarun ...	208,549	9,548	218,097	Ditto	
Patna ...	10,858		10,858	Ditto	
Gya ...	......	2,124	2,124	1,001	1,123
Shahabad ...	3,653	794	4,447	4,274	173
Total...	310,343	287,619	597,962	151,463	43,169
Gunduk Embankment ...	19,848	......	19,848	34,936	...
Soane Canal ...	26,352	......	26,352	26,352	...
Total...	46,200	......	46,200	46,200	...
Total for Patna Division	356,543	287,619	644,162	212,751	43,169
Bhagulpore—					
Monghyr ...	3,130	......	3,130	2,807	323
Bhagulpore ...	13,086	9,761	22,847	22,779	68
Purneah ...	10,595	16,597	27,192	27,192	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	23,555	...	23,555	Chiefly task-work.	
Total...	50,366	26,358	76,724	52,778	391
Rajshahye—					
Maldah ..	2,796	1,640	4,436	No details	
Dinagepore ..	32	40,513	40,545	9,405	25,781 Details imperfect.
Rungpore ..	......	28,328	28,328	11,264	3,576 Imperfect.
Bogra ..	16,520	......	16,520	No details.	
Moorshedabad ..	4,592	......	4,592	Ditto	
Rajshahye ..	938	12,274	13,212	Ditto	
Total...	24,878	82,755	107,633	10,669	29,357
Northern Bengal Railway	13,274	......	13,274	13,274	...
Chota Nagpore—					
Maunbhoom ..	12,082	3,992	16,074	8,191	3,809 Details imperfect.
Palamow	1,493	......	1,493	...	1,493
Hazareebagh	......	Not received.			
Total...	13,575	3,992	17,567	8,191	5,302
Burdwan—					
Hooghly ...	4,024	......	4,026	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	13,146	......	13,146	...	...
Bankoora ...	4,868	......	4,868	...	...
Burdwan ...	8,199	3,566	11,765	9,694	... Details imperfect.
Total...	30,237	3,[illegible]63	33,8[illegible]	9,694	...
Cooch Behar—					
Julpigoree ...	......	Not received.			
Total...	488,873	404,290	893,163	307,357	78,219

Gunduk Embankment [illegible] the roads and on [illegible] Canal.—Work is progressing on [illegible] have been [illegible] the Canal. About five miles of the latter [illegible] completed. About three miles of the Sarun Canal have been put in hand, and labour is said to be much wanted.

Soane Canal.—Work has been much impeded by the heavy rains. About 34 lacks of cubic feet of earthwork have been completed in the Kurrumnassa division during the fortnight.

Northern Bengal Railway.—The work has been much hindered by rain and floods, but notwithstanding 670,000 cubic feet of earth-work have been thrown up during the fortnight. The total work up to date amounts to 6,375,800 cubic feet, equal to 134 miles of 4 feet bank, besides 99 miles of feeder roads. Major Lindsay expects to be able to give employment during the rains to about the same number of work-people as are working now, as he has purposely left a part of the work on the higher ground untouched, so as to give employment to the people during the rainy season.

The following return shows the numbers in the receipt of charitable relief during this fortnight, as compared with that under review in the previous narrative:—

Name of Districts.	Number of centres.	Number of Charitable Relife. This fortnight.	Number of Charitable Relife. Last fornight.
Patna—			
Tirhoot (North) ...	681	187,108	162,204
Tirhoot (South) ...		21,568	13,647
Chumparun ...	50	13,552*	15,661
Sarun ...	18	26,955	7,122
Patna ...	None.	None.	None.
Gya ...	12	1,551	1,070
Shahabad ...	15	2,266	846
Total...	778	252,998	209,643
Bhagulpore—			
Monghyr ...	16	1,984	1,090
Bhagulpore ...	15	43,953	39,740
Purneah ...	55	5,386	5,888
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...
Total...	86	51,323	46,718
Rajshahye—			
Malda ...	33	12,730	9,572
Dinagepore ...	417	54,693	22,460
Rungpore ...	33	27,720	23,124
Bogra ...	30	19,092	13,705
Moorshedabad ...	24	9,815	5,916
Rajshahye ...	19	7,452	7,009
Pubna ...	...	1,400	10,966
Total...	586	132,902	102,268
Chota Nagpore—			
Maunbhoom ...	...	1,226	10,490
Burdwan—			
Hoogly ...	...	3,923	4,043
Beerbhoom ...	...	18,014	10,913
Bankoora ...	...	28,635	14,446
Burdwan ...	...	26,599	15,382
Total...	...	77,171	44,784
Grand Total...	1,448	525,620	404,903

* Returns incomplete.

The returns show an increase in all districts except Chumparun, Purneah, Pubna, and Hooghly. In the first named district the returns are imperfect, and the decrease is probably rather nominal than real; in the remaining districts it is insignificant, except in Pubna, where the enquiries made by the Collector have largely reduced the numbers. Though it can scarcely be expected that these numbers will be largely reduced for some months to come, yet probably they will decrease rather than otherwise, as the present returns show a considerable number of persons who have received a grant of grain on being removed on the relief works, and these will not appear again on the returns. On the other hand, there will be increasing numbers of old and infirm persons, who have hitherto done nominal work on relief works, who will be driven to accept charitable relief from their inability to maintain themselves otherwise.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

J. F. K. HEWITT,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, 6th July 1874.

RE-SURVEY OF STEAMERS VISITING BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA WHICH ARE FURNISHED WITH SURVEY CERTIFICATES.

THE following Resolution of the Government of India, dated 9th instant, is published for general information:—

In August, 1872, some of the leading mercantile firms in Bombay appealed to the local Government against the operation of (Bombay) Act II. of 1864, which provides that every steam vessel plying in the harbour of Bombay or between any port of the Bombay Presidency and any other port shall be liable to be surveyed twice in every year. Their complaint was that under the existing law a survey was too frequently required in the case of steamers built for traffic through the Suez Canal, which arrived in the port of Bombay with survey certificates granted by the Board of Trade, or by the surveyors at Calcutta acting under (Bengal) Act V. of 1862, and which were again subjected to the delay and expense of a re-survey by the Bombay authorities before the expiration of the period for which the certificates already granted had to run.

The complaining firms prayed that they might be relieved of this inconvenience and unnecessary expense by an official recognition of the survey certificates previously obtained by them, and the Government of Bombay suggested in support of this appeal that the matter should be dealt with in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. Pending such legislation, that Government proposed to issue a notification under the local Act II. of 1864, exempting from survey steamers possessing certificates granted by the Board of Trade or at Calcutta for voyages in the Red or Arabian Seas, the Indian Ocean, or Persian Gulf, during the term to which such certificates extended, provided such certificates included consideration of the risks of navigation in waters exposed to the influence of the great trade winds.

The Government of India asked the Government of Bengal for its opinion on the subject, and the Bengal Government, after consulting with the local mercantile community, accepted the view of the Chamber of Commerce, who said that no change or amendment of the Bengal Act V. of 1862 was required, and that the power of insisting on fresh survey should not be withheld from Government.

After a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Governor-General in Council has come to the conclusion that, as both the Bombay and Bengal Acts referred to are permissive, not imperative, merely giving the Government a power that may be exercised at its option by its appointees and servants, the surveyors, legislation on the subject is not necessary. Both the Acts provide, not that steamers *shall* be surveyed, but that they "shall be liable to be surveyed"—a wholly different thing. It is proper that the local Government should retain the power of ordering the survey of a vessel when such survey may seem to be necessary. The complaints made against the working of the Acts will be sufficiently met by the issue of executive orders by the local Governments to their surveyors, instructing them not to survey vessels holding unexpired certificates from the Board of Trade or from surveyors appointed under the local Acts, unless in any case there should seem to exist good and special grounds for re-survey, when the matter should be reported for orders to the local Government.

MARINE SURVEYS AND DISCOVERIES BY H.M.S. BASILISK.

(From the Sydney Mail.)

THE gradual increase of the commerce between Australia and China and the consequent interest attached to all researches having in view the greater safety and security of the vessels engaged in it, and especially to the opening of shorter routes, must create a good deal of solicitude about the surveys now going on beyond our northern shores. It is well known that H.M.S. Basilisk has for many months been employed in exploring and surveying the seas to the north-east. It is not likely that any official report or authoritative charts will be available to the public for some time to come, notwithstanding the desire to ascertain what her able and active Commander and his staff have accomplished. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction that we take advantage of some particulars kindly placed at our disposal by a gentleman of this city, who is in correspondence with Captain Moresby, to give a slight sketch of the Basilisk's work up to April last.

Although months must elapse ere the surveying work we have accomplished can appear in the form of a chart, so as to enable seamen to arrive at a correct judgment of the newly-found route from Australia to China, yet it may be well to briefly describe what a more accurate examination by the Basilisk last year has led to. It was then supposed that China Straits would prove the best route from the south to the north of New Guinea, but a much better and more available channel has been found. I enclose a tracing, which will better elucidate my verbal description; but it is not meant in any way as a guide to the navigation, or even as an approximation, nor could it safely be used as such.

You are aware that in June, 1873, Navigating-Lieutenant Gowlland, R.N., published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* a paper on the different routes to Hongkong from Sydney. These he named as follows, with the respective distances:—Imray's outer route, 6,240 miles; Imray's inner route, 5,400 miles; N[illegible] Ireland passage, 4,68[illegible] miles. To th[illegible] added a fourth route [illegible] may now be [illegible]tion, I will call [illegible], which, for the sake of distinc[illegible]tance is 4,40[illegible] "Moresby route," by which the dis[illegible] would ta[illegible] miles. A ship electing this last route h[illegible] the track through the Coral Sea, as if [illegible]und to Torres Straits; but when reaching 20 degrees south latitude she would steer direct for Teste Island. This island is the westernmost of the Louisade Group, and lies at the west extreme of the enormous reefs which stretch from it to the eastward for about 200 miles. It has principally been the fear of approaching this great coral barrier, on which the strong south-east monsoon blows continuously eight months out of the twelve, which has so long delayed the discovery of the eastern shores of New Guinea, and induced the mariner bound from Australia to China to seek safety in a long round-about route to the eastward. But Providence has not shut up this last and most direct route to China. Immediately to the east of Teste Island the reefs sink from the surface of the water to a depth of 10 or 12 fathoms, and so continue for more than 100 miles to the west, proving what has been aptly termed by the late Captain Stanley, R.N., "the sunken barrier reef of New Guinea." To the immediate west of Teste Island ships bound by the Moresby route pass over the sunken barrier, and here nature has placed such striking landmarks that in no other place in the world could a landfall be made more easily, or a mistake in position be less likely to occur. Teste Island itself is an easily recognised landmark. Its peaks, about 300 feet high, first make as islands, and are distinguished by two remarkable trees. Four miles west of Teste Island, Bell Rock stands—a great circular mass of rock rising perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 500 feet, not more than 200 yards in circumference, and wooded wherever a crevice affords room for a tree to grow. This noble rock marks unmistakably the entrance to the new route; it may be steered boldly for and passed within a stone's throw. Thence the ship passes between Moresby Island and the Engineer's Group, not a reef being in the way. To the n[illegible]west to Slade Island the passage lies between t[illegible] reefs, the eastern one having not less than 18 feet of water about two miles apart. Then the passage immediately widens, having not a less breadth than four miles, and leads between Blakeney and Sydney Islands into Goschen Straits, where, although there are two or three reefs to be avoided, it may be said that all risk (if risk there be any) ceases. The distance from Teste Island to Goschen Straits is about 36 miles (query). Landmarks are everywhere good, the anchorages numerous and easily obtained. It is a passage which may be safely recommended to any ordinary well-found merchant vessel, and has only to be known to be appreciated by seamen. The whole of this passage, including a space of 85 miles of latitude and 55 miles of longitude, has been trigonometrically surveyed and thoroughly sounded out by the Basilisk. The steam cutter so liberally lent by the New South Wales Government has been an invaluable assistance. By her aid we have laid down over 1,000 miles of soundings that could not otherwise have been touched, and this has been only a portion of the work that has been done. It is not too much to say that the survey could not have been completed but for her, as the Basilisk is limited to time. What now remains to be done to complete the survey of the Moresby route is to follow up the at present unknown shores of New Guinea from East Cape to the west for a distance of about 400 miles. Until passing the south-west end of New Britain, comparatively well-known waters are reached. The Admiralty Islands are passed to the south, and Luzon steered for, and then Hongkong. Thus we cannot yet pronounce authoritatively that the Moresby route from Sydney to China is opened, but I think the 400 miles yet to be tracked will prove clear and open sea. The gain in point of distance (280 miles) may at first sight seem hardly worth speaking about; but in these days every mile gained will not be lightly regarded by a thinking man, and doubtless in the succeeding generation the trade between Australia and China will be exclusively carried on by steamers, when there can be no doubt that the shortest route will be "the" route. A running survey has also been made by the boats of the Basilisk of the d'Entrecasteaux Islands, which have never before been visited by white men since 92 years ago, when the old French navigator sailed past their eastern shores. They are volcanic mountainous islands, not very numerously populated by a copper-coloured race very similar to the New Guinea men. The Basilisk's boats, although alone, and at a distance of some 50 or 60 miles from the ship, and surrounded by natives who had never before seen a white man, everywhere met with civility and kindness. I have no doubt all the discoveries made by the Basilisk will afford opportunities for vessels engaged in the island trade. In Sir Alexander Milne Bay the natives possess the valuable pearl shell, tortoiseshell, a kind of strong jute, and birds of paradise feathers; but I am not a sufficient judge to speak of their quality or of a sufficient quantity to induce a trade. One piece of gold-bearing quartz has been found on Moresby Island, but the most diligent search could not produce a second piece. I have no doubt valuable woods will be met with when searched for. Our men have suffered from evils consequent upon so lengthened a period of subsistence upon salt provisions, otherwise the climate has proved as healthy as any in the world. The natives will pilfer if they get an opportunity, but in no other respect have they shown bad feeling.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK OF THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

(Special Correspondent of the "Argus.")

IT was not until 4 p.m. on Saturday, June the 6th, that the land near Cape Wickham was sighted from the Pharos, and it was dark before the steamer was near enough to signal the lighthouse-keeper. Captain Anderson was in some little doubt at first whether to at once run down the coast, or wait until daylight, in order to first ascertain whether there were any survivors housed at the lighthouse. The fires in the engine-room were banked, and under reefed canvas the Pharos stood off the land until 4 a.m., when she was put round, and under easy steam stood in for the Cape. It was evident that the lookout had seen the vessel the night before, as the ensign was at once hoisted. By flag signals the question was asked, "Have you any shipwrecked seaman?" A prompt negative being returned, the Pharos came round on her heel, and steered for New Year's Island. A close watch was kept along the coast by means of glasses, but nothing was discovered. After rounding the Islands the steamer ran down the west coast of the island at a distance of three miles. The tide, or current, was setting heavily to the northward at the time, so that the progress made was very slow, and it was not until 11 o'clock that smoke was seen issuing from the scrub at the head of Currie Harbour. This is about 20 miles to the southward of Cape Wickham light, and about 15 miles south of New Year's Island. As soon as the smoke was seen, the steamer's head was turned in the direction of the harbour, and she proceeded under half steam, feeling the way carefully with the lead. The rocky uneven character of the bottom was quickly shown, as while one cast would give no bottom at 12 fathoms, the next minute the lead grounded at seven fathoms. After standing in as closely as was deemed prudent—about one and a half miles from the land—the whaleboat was lowered, and under the charge of the mate pulled in shore with the passengers on board.

Currie Harbour is a small semi-circular cleft in the rocks, about three acres in extent, and when the wind is blowing anything to the eastward boats can easily land. It was at this place that a jetty was erected by Mr. H. B. Donaldson, the purchaser of the Netherby wreck, and the remains are still there. There are several rocks in the harbour, and it requires some little skill on the part of the steersman of a boat to secure a safe landing-place. As soon as the whale-boat was beached, the party was met by two men belonging to the ketch Kangaroo, who had been left on the island when the nine survivors left for Melbourne, and two of the hunters living there. These men were apparently most anxious to give every information; but at the same time their statements were so vague and contradictory that it was impossible to place any reliance upon them. Each of them was anxious to take the credit of having saved life, secured property, and buried the dead, but from subsequent investigations it was evident that they were only desirous of throwing the customs officers off the scent, and securing, if possible, any reward that might be obtainable. The boat was at once sent back to the steamer in order to bring on shore the tent and stores for the customs officials, and while away the party proceeded round the coast to the scene of the wreck.

As soon as the party started they found that they had more work before them than they anticipated. When leaving the starting-point they were informed that the distance was about two miles, but it ultimately proved that, in consequence of having to follow the curves of the coast line, the distance was extended to a good six miles. Nor was this over a sandy beach, the greater portion of the way being over water-work boulders, or heavy shingle that gave way at each footstep. In some places the path would be for yards across patches of rotten kelp, in which the party would sink to the ankles, and the effluvium from which frequently gave rise to the suspicion that decomposing bodies were beneath the surface. The first thing that was met with was the ship's cutter in which the seaman Cunningham and Mr. O Grady, a saloon passenger —who were saved—together with the second officer, and several others left the ship after she went down. Upon reaching the southern point of the bay, very rocky, the body of a man was discovered floating among the rocks about a dozen yards from the shore. The features were totally undistinguishable—fishes and crows having removed every vestige of flesh from the [illegible] leaving only a grinning skull [illegible] body. [illegible] The other portions of the [illegible] covered by the clothes, were in good preservation, and from the clothes worn it was surmised that this was the body of Mr. Charles Henry Baker, the second officer of the ship. The clothes on the body consisted of a pair of [illegible] trousers, a blue cloth vest, and a black [illegible] shirt. Some two or three more small rocky [illegible] passed, in which casks of beer and rum, broken cases, and pieces of lumber and flooring, were to be seen in all directions. Up to this time the amount of wreckage seen was comparatively small, but [illegible] sandy beach opened out to view. This was about a quarter of a mile in length, and it was at once apparent that here the greater portion of the wreck had come on shore. One of the first objects seen was the body of a woman washing about among the rocks. In this case also it was impossible to recognise the body, as it was greatly mutilated, both by abrasion among the rocks, and also by the attacks of the black crows, which hovered closely round the bodies, and were only disturbed by the close approach of the party. As it was understood that a boat's crew was to be landed from the Pharos for the express purpose of searching for bodies and burying them, the party pushed forward. Cargo of all kinds was strewn about the sand. Hogsheads of beer, boxes of tobacco, cases of porter, bales of cloth, dresses, and paper, crates of glass and china, cases of books, casks of hardware, piles of lumber, together with portions of the ship and her internal fittings, were piled up in most inextricable confusion. On some portions of the beach might be found hundreds of small glasses, filled with sand, used for egg-boilers. These had quite escaped the fury of the waves while within a few feet might be seen a large portion of the 'tween decks of the ship, with the iron knees attached, plainly showing that the power of the waves had been sufficient to break up the ship on the reef, while one of the most fragile portions of the cargo had been safely washed on shore. A little farther on a still more extraordinary scene was observed. The lumber or timber planks were piled up to a height of about 4ft., and these were apparently woven into a barricade by giant hands to prevent the further encroachment of the sea. So interlaced were the planks that it would take the united efforts of a dozen men for several days to remove the whole of the cargo here piled up. The most fragile articles were mixed up with heavy cases and planks, but the slightest goods appeared to have escaped in a most miraculous manner. Another dozen yards brought them facing the grave of the little girl Tilly Dale, who has always been spoken of as the "pet of the ship." The grave has been made a long way above high-water mark, and is covered with a lot of heavy planks. At the head has been placed a piece of board, on which is cut the following inscription:—"24 | 5 | 74. In memory of Tilly Dale." On the upper portion of the plank, above the inscription, one of the gilt cornices belonging to the cabin was fastened. Strange to say, right facing the grave of this poor girl, one of her boxes had been washed ashore, and, although the lid had been broken off by the wash of the sea, the painting on the front of it was quite distinct, "Matilda Dale, Passenger to Melbourne. Not Wanted on the Voyage." In the box were many little things that a child would preserve for a voyage to a new country that was to be her future home. There were a number of illuminated texts, books of a religious character, and a half-finished crotchet antimacassar, which was secured by one of the gentlemen present as a memento of his visit to the island. A few yards further along the beach the mia-mia erected by the survivors when they came on shore was reached. This consisted of a few planks, placed in such a position as to ward off the cold blast of the westerly gales, and additional protection had been obtained by winding round it a roll of grey tweed that had been washed up in the vicinity. As the sun was now declining rapidly, a start was made for the landing-place at Currie Harbour. On the way back the party met the boat's crew who had landed from the Pharos in order to bury any bodies, and learned from them that they had buried the body of the woman previously mentioned. One of the boat's crew having been on the island before surveying, took the party a narrow cut through the scrub, by which means a considerable distance was saved, but it was greatly to the detriment of the habiliments of those who faced the bush pathway.

When the landing-place was reached, it was found that Captain Anderson had landed the tent sent down for the customs officials, together with their stores, but not being desirous of remaining on such a rocky and inhospitable coast all night, had determined to give his passengers an opportunity of experiencing the pleasures of "roughing it," and had consequently stood off the land, under easy canvas, until daylight. Mr. Ham-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

mond, the customs officer in charge, quickly made everybody welcome to a share of his tent and provisions, and, as there was plenty to do, each man set himself heartily to work. While some cut down the softer branches of the tea-tree scrub as bedding, the remainder of the party were engaged in making up a good fire, and the bush for yards round was felled in order to give warmth to those who were cramped. The scene about midnight would have given full scope to the brush of a Salvator Rosa, as about that time the party was increased by the arrival of two more hunters, who had ridden down from the Yellow Rock opposite New Year's Island, in consequence of seeing the Pharos steam down the coast in the morning. They were accompanied by a troop of gaunt-looking kangaroo dogs, and having run down a couple of wallabys on the road, they made their appearance in the camp heavily laden. Of course they had their story of the wreck to relate, and proved—to their own satisfaction—that had it not been for them the nine men washed on shore must have inevitably perished. The hunters who were on the spot of course took exception to this statement, and a *melée* appeared to be the next step. The whole of them, however, thought better of it, and when they adjourned the party in the customs tent lay down on their bed of scrub to secure the best night's rest possible. Before sunrise there was a general move, and the first look was cast to seaward, where the Pharos was to be seen standing in for the land, and at an early hour Captain Anderson cast anchor in seven fathoms water, about two miles from the harbour. He at once came on shore with a boat's crew, and it was decided that one party should proceed along the coast to the northward, while the remainder of the men should go along the beach to the southward of the point reached the previous afternoon, in order to ascertain whether there were any more bodies. It may here be stated that to the northward of Currie Harbour the coast was found to be very rocky, and the only trace of the wreck to be seen in that direction consisted of a number of casks of beer among the rocks. The remainder of the men, led by Captain Anderson, proceeded at a rapid pace along the coast to the southward, stopping on the way to bury the body of the man seen among the rocks the day previous, and believed to be the second mate. After passing Flagstaff Point, where the search was conducted the night previous, another small bay was found, in which was deposited a great quantity of school-books, evidently intended for the Education Department. At the extremity of this there was a small creek, which was perfectly brown from the amount of tobacco submerged in it. Leaping across this, the party had a small rise to a sandhill, and there a most horrible sight was witnessed. The body of a young woman was on the ground. The features were undistinguishable, and although it appeared as if some attempt had been made at covering her up with the sand, this had been unavailing, as the dogs had scraped away the sand, and had been gnawing the body. A grave sufficiently deep to properly protect the body was at once dug, and the unfortunate woman was carefully placed in it, and covered over. About a dozen yards from this, and just as the point was turned, three more bodies were discovered. The first had evidently only been washed ashore by the morning's tide, and was lying face downward on the beach. The only clothing on it was a Crimean shirt, an undershirt, and a waistcoat. Captain Anderson, who was the foremost of the party, had passed the body, giving instructions to bury it, but from some unaccountable impulse turned back and commenced to search the pockets of the waistcoat. In doing so, a pouch was discovered next to the skin, and secured by a strap across the right shoulder. A closer examination of this showed that it contained six sovereigns and three papers. The first was a steerage passage ticket, issued by Messrs. Imray, Laurie and Co., of the White Star Line of Packets, Liverpool, to Wm. Dyer Pearce, aged 25, in consideration of receiving the sum of £15. The other two papers were bank drafts. The first was one drawn by the East Cornwall Bank, Liskeard, December 27th, 1873, upon the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Melbourne, for £170; the other was drawn by the Union Bank, London, upon the Melbourne branch, for £325, dated December 29, 1873, both in favour of Wm. Dyer Pearce. This property was taken possession of by Captain Anderson, and will of course be available for the friends of the deceased. A few yards further along the beach the body of another man was discovered, but in this case there was no possibility of recognising him. It appeared to be the body of a man about 50 years of age. He was evidently a passenger, and of stout build. From the appearance of his skull he must have been bald on the upper part of the head, as there was a small circle of hair round the lower portion of the head. Not many yards from this body was seen that of a young girl about 13 years of age. Both of these bodies had been mutilated to some extent by fish and birds, and were interred in one grave, above high-water mark.

By this time the weather began to look threatening, and heavy rollers were breaking on the beach. A rapid return was made to the Pharos, and having landed all available stores for the use of the Customs officers left behind, the anchor was picked up at 7 o'clock, and a full head of steam was put on to clear the rocks off the coast before the full force of the coming gale was encountered. A heavy passage was made across the Straits in the teeth of a hard northerly gale. It was not until half-past 6 p. m. on Saturday that the Heads were reached, and the Pharos did not pick up her moorings until nearly midnight.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

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THE POPE.

(*From the "Times' Italian Correspondent"*).

ROME, June 11.

THE Pope is well enough to receive visitors, among whom the American pilgrims are most welcome. They were admitted to the presence of the Holy Father on Tuesday morning, when Monsignor Joseph Dwenger, Bishop of Fort Wayne, and Mr. Theard, a Judge of New Orleans, were spokesmen. The Bishop addressed his Holiness in Latin, the Judge in French. Monsignor Dwenger, alluding to the calamities which have befallen the Father of the Faithful, described him as "*derelictum a principibus terræ et in carcere constitutum.*" The fiction of the Pope's captivity is thus kept up by these Transatlantic devotees; yet there is no doubt, if Pius IX. expressed a desire to accompany these gentlemen on their voyage back to New York, and to establish his residence at Baltimore, Cincinnati, or the Crescent City, no hindrance would arise on the part of his alleged gaolers. No pretence is made as to any restriction being the cause of his Holiness abandoning the idea of a few days' *villeggiatura* at Castel Gandolfo. The reason why the Pope does not think of a removal to his country residence is that the castle is crowded with nuns from basement to garret, and that he could not think of turning out these pious sisters to whom he volunteered hospitality when the Italian Government drove them from their cloisters, and when some of them objected to a[illegible] shelter that was offered to [illegible] Ultra[illegible] Ecuador them by the [illegible]montane Republics of the [illegible]uns, and Guatemala. Even without disturbing the [illegible] however, the Holy Father could be at no loss for a home among the comparatively cool shades of the Latian hills, for the Chigi, the Borghese, and other Princely families possess more than Royal villas in that lovely region, any one of which they would gladly place at the Pontiff's disposal. But the truth is that he has long been acclimated to the Vatican; nowhere could he hope to be better than he is there.

The extreme heat and the prolonged dryness of the air will not allow the Pope's convalescence to be as rapid as his friends might desire. His Holiness complains of lassitude and prostration. Who of us here does not do the same? But some of his over-anxious courtiers express their apprehensions that the Sovereign Pontiff is gradually sinking, and even that his existence cannot be prolonged beyond a few months. Last year, however, at this very season, these same persons gave utterance to even more gloomy imaginings, and the Pope lived to laugh at their long faces and to crack his jokes at their idle prognostics. He is not unlikely again to disappoint the croakers on the present occasion.

THE "SPAR CAVES" OF EDINBURGH.

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NATURE contains the following on the "Spar Caves" of the North Bridge, Edinburgh:—"The North Bridge, which spans the deep valley lying between the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh, was built upwards of a hundred years ago, and its huge arches must be familiar to all who have entered Edinburgh from the south by railway, the terminus for the main southern lines being situated just below. Between the arches of the bridge and the roadway above are a number of chambers or vaults which have not been opened, till recently, since the bridge was built. In carrying out the operations necessary for the widening of the now too narrow bridge, these vaulted chambers have been opened by, and one of them has been visited by Professor Geikie, who, in a communication to the *Scotsman*, describes the wonderful sights he saw. The chamber we examined, he says, was about eight or ten feet broad, and varied in height according to the rise and fall of the floor over the arch underneath, the floor coming sometimes so near the roof that we needed to stoop low to get through. From the vaulted ceiling, and especially from the joints of the masonry, hung hundreds of 'stalactites'—delicates spar icicles of snowy whiteness. In many cases they reached to the floor, forming slender thread-like pillars. In making our way we were under the necessity of brushing down many of these pendant masses. Now and then we seemed to be marching through a grove of white and brittle canes. The longest entire one we could see measured rather more than six feet in length. Usually they were slim stalks somewhat like thick and not very well-made tobacco-pipes, but towards the sides of the vaults they became thicker and stronger, one which we carried off measuring about four feet in length, and as stout as an ordinary walking-stick. The same material as that forming the stalactites spread in ribbed sheets down the sides of the vault. The floor, too, was dotted all over with little monticules of the same snow-white crystalline spar. A more illustrative example of a stalactitic cavern could not be found.

The whole process was laid open before us in all its stages. Along the joints of the masonry overhead could be seen here and there a drop of clear water ready to fall. At other places the drop hung by the end of a tiny white stone icicle, to which it was adding its own minute contribution as it evaporated. From the mere rudimentary stumps the stalactites could be traced of all lengths until they were found firmly united to the spar hillocks on the floor. Every one of these hillocks, too, lay directly beneath the drip, catching the remainder of the stone dissolved in the dropping and evaporating water. In every case the stalactites were tubes; even the thickest of them, though it had undergone great changes from deposit on its outer surface, retained, nevertheless, its bore. Usually there hung a clear water-drop from the end of the stalk, ready to descend upon its white stony mound beneath. So far, except for the undisturbed perfection of the whole, there was nothing which may not be seen under many an old vault. But what astonished me most was the evidence of a continuous growth and destruction of these slim stalks of stone during an actually known period. In a great many cases the little 'stalagmite mounds were each surmounted by a short, slender stalk, as the Calton Hill is by Nelson's monument. There can be no doubt that these monumental-looking objects were merely the lower ends of once-continuous stalactite pillars. And indeed, searching round the mound, I could usually find fragments of the broken column imbedded in the growing stalagmite. What had broken them? Perhaps a heavy omnibus thundering overhead, or a laden lorry or a deftly-fired royal salute. Anyhow, for a hundred years this delicate tapestry has been hanging and growing, and breaking and growing again, quietly in darkness, beneath the grind of our carriage wheels, and yet high in air, with the stream of human life flowing underneath it too. Alike in the pendant stalks, on the walls, and in the mounds on the floor, the prevailing colour of the crystalline incrustation is pure white. These caves in middle air have been shut up from the contamination from town smoke. Now and then however, the dripping water has come upon soluble iron as well as lime. Hence the mounds on the floor are sometimes curiously coloured yellow brown, and red. As the bridge is built of sandstone, wholly or almost wholly free from lime, it is evident that the material which has converted these vaults into such picturesque caverns has been derived from the mortar. All rain-water, as is well-known, takes up a little carbonic acid from the air, and of that acid there is in the air of a town usually more than the normal proportion. Filtering through the masonry, it dissolves the lime, carrying it downward in solution, and, if made to halt and evaporate, depositing it again in the form of the white crystalline substance which we call spar. It would be a curious question for the architect how long his masonry could resist this action. Certainly, in spite of what these vaults in the North Bridge reveal, the masonry of that structure is to all appearance as solid and firm as ever. It is evidently impossible, however, that the mortar, if necessary at all, can be piecemeal removed without in the end causing the destruction of a building."

THE ASCOT CUP DAY.

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(*Standard*, June 19)

BY common consent of all who have any claim to be considered in any sort of way authorities on the question, yesterday was the best Cup day that ever Royal Ascot saw. There never were more people, there never was a better card, there never were so many famous horses entered for the most famous long distance races, and there never was a race in which the bulk of the people on the course took so much interest as in the principal event of the day. The card told us that George Frederick, and Aquilo, and Leolinus, and Ecossais might run in the opening race, and as a matter of fact three of these most prominent three-year-olds did run, but what could four such horses claim in comparison with the heroes of last year which were on the card to compete in the Gold Cup—Gang Forward and Boiard, Montargis and Flageolet, Marie Stuart, Doncaster, and Kaiser—all names of high renown: for indeed no horses are better known in England at large than these. They are the very pick of the best blood in this country, and in the world, and no animals within the last twenty years have excited more interest than they, in consequence of their frequent meetings, close running, and varied luck. Then those who happened to pass the parade at St. James's Palace at the hour of guard-mounting might have been reminded by the laurel-wreaths over the colours of the guards that yesterday was Waterloo-day, and it was known that a French horse was the favourite for the greatest cup race of the year, and was likely to avenge Waterloo. But after all the chief reason why so many people went to Ascot was—and it is an admirable reason—that they had nothing better to do, and that they wanted a holiday. And take the day all in all no one can deny that it was thoroughly enjoyable; for if there was no sun one was at least not blinded by the glare; if the clouds hung heavily in spite of the rising glass, no drop of rain fell to injure the fabric of the most delicate gossamer; and if there was a rather cool breeze, there was, be it spoken gratefully by those who journeyed by road, no dust to speak of. It was hardly midsummer weather, and yet we shall get on very well in this old country if we never have any worse; it was a day in which those who stood or sat still got cold feet, but it therefore invited walking about to see and to be seen—which is, we take it, one of the main reasons why people go to the Royal heath at all.

The road down from town was almost as lively as the road to the Derby, especially by the shortest route through Hounslow. But we think none of those who chose the Thames Valley road, by Kingston, Hampton Court, and Staines, saw any reason to regret their selection, for the scenery is finer, the country looks fresher, one is sooner "out of town," and the road is clearer of those smart sporting traps which are to be found now-a-days even at Goodwood, and which, therefore, must be looked for as a matter of course on the routes to and from Ascot. It involves early rising and hurried breakfast this drive of some eight and twenty or thirty miles to Ascot, if one would be in time to see the first race, but any effort of this sort is well repaid if one is behind a fleet roadster or two, with a change somewhere in the vicinity of Staines. For in very truth at this time of year the Thames Valley, especially just after a refreshing fall of rain, is at its best, and every one knows, at least by repute, how good that best is. Then who can do justice to the drive from Egham to the course, even though its praises were sung for years upon years? It is simply one of the greatest treats in England, although the road is very trying to horses, which can with much more ease do the longer journey between London and Staines than the short stretch from the latter to the Grand Stand. Once on the level of the plateau above Sunningdale, it was yesterday easy enough to see even before one o'clock that the crowd was likely to be unprecedented in magnitude and every moment tended to corroborate that impression. The carriages and the people literally extended from the hotel turn to the junction of the Old Mile and the T. Y. C., and even half way up the further part of the shorter course, and the vehicles of one kind and another were at the rails always three, often four, sometimes five deep, a very large proportion of these being well-laden drags, including nearly all the coaches of the Coaching Club, the Four-in-Hand Club, the Whip Club, and the other coteries, including the crack cavalry corps, that delight in well-appointed turns out of the sort now again familiar to all frequenters of the Mile in Hyde Park. We should imagine also that the railway companies have seldom if ever had so great a day, and both the Great Western, a journey by which involves a lovely drive or walk through Windsor Forest, and the South-Western, which perhaps takes one down a little more quickly on the whole, must have been more than satisfied with the full trains, while in addition to those of the two companies just mentioned the Northern railways and the Chatham and Dover ran crowded specials to Ascot, until it seemed that the people would never stop pouring on to the course. The Grand Stand was as full as we ever remember it; the crowd outside was yet larger in proportion; and, as we have hinted, the carriage space will need to be much enlarged if yesterday is to be taken as an indication of the attendance on Ascot Thursdays in the future.

At [illegible]enty minutes past one o'clock the Royal party, whose attendance [illegible] generally looked for by the crowd that could see anything, and the much larger crowd that could see nothing, drove up the co[illegible] in Ascot state—as on Thursday, the Earl of Hardwicke, [illegible]aster of the Buckhounds, with the gamekeepers and outriders preceding. The first carriage contained the Prince a[illegible] Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who were very loudly cheered, and who graciously acknowledged the continuous salutations of the loyal multitude. In the second carriage were the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Christian, and the Princess Mary of Teck, who were hardly less warmly welcomed. The Duke of Teck, with Prince Christian, and the visitors at Armytage-hill and Titness Park, as well as the numerous members of the Royal suites, followed in due order, and there was the usual lane in the Royal enclosure as the Royal procession turned into the gates. The Princess of Wales wore a light blue dress of exquisite make, lightly trimmed with black velvet, and later in the afternoon she put on a black mantle embroidered with gold. The Duchess of Edinburgh's costume was of a pale salmon silk relieved with white, and her bonnet was also of salmon and white. The Princess Christian was in maize-coloured silk, half hidden by a thin white-spotted material; and the Princess Mary, with a black cuirass and panier, wore a skirt and sleeves of a delicate and we fancy, new green, which was also sparingly introduced in a black tulle bonnet. As soon as they entered the new balcony the Princesses and their husbands were greeted with a ringing cheer, and were then left at liberty to enjoy a scene, the like of which the Duchess of Edinburgh, at least, had never held before, and of which no one who has not been to Ascot on a great Cup-day can form any conception, however extensive may be the word-painting and however minute the details. On the well-kept grass of the Royal enclosure was a mass of colour that entirely defies analysis, but from which we cannot but choose a few samples of what the art of dress has come to in these latter days. We will not dwell on the pure white silks, beautiful as they are, on the pinks, in which dark-complexioned ladies delight, on the light lavenders, combined in various ways with black lace, which are samples of quiet and refined taste; nor on the maizes made up in all sorts of modifications, trimmed with the brown ribbon or velvet, and not trimmed at all. Probably the most striking dress in the enclosure was that of a distinguished, though untitled, lady, who wore a black polonaise profusely embroidered with the palest gold over a skirt that appeared to be equally pale green and Cambridge blue; but it was in the coiffure that the greatest novelty was introduced—the hat, of a new shape, was a veritable hat in the midst of a sea of bonnets, and the rich white and light blue ostrich feathers [illegible]lay upon its sides seemed somehow to match wonderfully well with the very beautiful face which they helped [illegible] shade. Another peculiar and elegant dress was a decided claret with a full train that varied through several shades from claret to cream colour. Perhaps the most charming of all was a green silk, so pale that it scarcely contrasted with the white silk sleeves—a dress that seemed to lead up to the lovely young English face which smiled above it. A skirt and sleeves of Eau de Nil silk, with a cuirass and panier of striped velvet of neighbouring shades; a marone velvet, with white satin skirt and sleeves; a very light mauve sparingly adorned with Gloire de Dijon roses; a white satin with a cuirass of marone velvet; a ruby velvet with a black bonnet; a black and white silk in broad alternate stripes; and this young lady had the good sense to wear her furs—a chocolate most tastefully relieved with pink, a royal blue silk with purple velvet cuirass and slashings, a brown silk broadly relieved with maize, a royal blue body and upper skirt half covered with black Honiton lace over a petticoat of gris perle, a drab silk with a rich white lace apron-like slip, a new brown with an over skirt and jacket of a darker shade, and two or three of the most delicate slate colour silks that ever left the loom gave token that if the dresses on Tuesday were below the mark, the art of the costumier yesterday showed little sign of decay. With respect to the lawn on the right hand of the Grand Stand, we must perforce repeat our remark concerning Tuesday. The dress here, although often very fine in themselves, presented hardly a single feature of novelty, and the costumes in the Grand Stand boxes were equally elegant and ancient in their design. Although some of the best costumes are frequently to be seen on the drags by the rails, we failed yesterday to distinguish one that specially calls for notice, unless indeed it be the attire of a young lady who, over a light silk, wore a heavy white beaver cloth coat, doublebreasted, and adorned with horn buttons the size of halfcrowns. The first race brought out three good horses in Leolinus, Ecossais, and Aquilo, which finished in the order named. Very few except the purely sporting section appeared to care for anything save luncheon until the time came for the Gold Cup, and as the six beautiful animals, all four-year-olds, and certainly half of the dozen most distinguished living horses, left the paddock, and were paraded in front of the Royal enclosure, it was observed that for the first time in the history of Ascot the ladies had won another victory, for the enclosure looked like an impromptu kettledrum as tea was handed about in the open air by liveried servants. Probably very few of those who saw the parade for the Cup were aware that the six horses—all, except one, chestnuts—there being walked quietly about, were worth, at a low estimate, no less a sum in the open market than 40,000*l.* sterling, while for any one of the six 5,000*l.* would have certainly been refused by its owner, and this statement rests on the authority of one of the most successful trainers of the day. That in the race all the English horses should be beaten by Boiard and Flageolet no doubt affords to the French some recompense for their defeat in the Grand Prix last Sunday, but Flageolet is thoroughly English although born in France, and how completely the winner is English in all but accident may be seen by the following pedigree. He is by Vermouth out of La Bossu, by De Clare, out of Canezou, a famous mare of the late Lord Derby's. Vermouth was by Nabob, out of Vermicella, by the Baron (Stockwell's sire), out of Fair Helen, by Prism, a renowned horse owned by Lord Chesterfield. Still the Frenchmen do well to be proud of their victory for over such a field of horses it was a great one, and without entering into the question of public form it may be briefly recorded that the first three in the Gold Cup yesterday were the first three in the Grand Prix of last year, while the third, fourth, and fifth yesterday were the winner and two dead-heaters of the Derby of 1873. The readers of our sporting correspondence have every reason to be satisfied with the vaticinations of Asmodeus, for not only did he give Boiard with Kaiser to win, but he gave Galopin—by the way, an excellent name, considering the way the horse finished—Leolinus and Lowlander, as the best horses in the races in which they competed.

The move home appeared to begin unusually early, whether it was owing to the persistent cadging of gipsies, who turned up yesterday where they were hardly to be seen on Tuesday, to the Englishmen losing their money over Boiard's success, or to the desire to escape from the rain which continued to threaten, although it did not fall. The Royal party did not leave, however, until after Prince Charlie's victory in the All-Aged Stakes, and on their departure they were quite as heartily cheered as when they first appeared. On the road home there was little to remark, except in the great increase in the number of children begging for halfpence at the risk of their necks, the agreeable pelting of ladies with bunches of flowers thrown by ruddy-faced cottagers, and the throng of vehicles which, more than once threatening a block, gave to the return rather the aspect of a Derby finish than of a journey from "aristocratic Ascot."

THE KINGDOM OF GREECE.

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(*Times.*)

WE publish a letter to-day from our correspondent at Athens which will remind our readers of many old controversies, which seem as unsettled now as they were twenty years ago. We do not suppose, indeed, that the details of a Ministerial dead-lock in the little kingdom of Greece will be received by our readers with much astonishment. News of such an event comes too frequently from the same quarter, and experience has taught us that, however grave it may appear, it does not necessarily mean much. Nevertheless, our correspondent's letter is of a nature to call up, no doubt, a variety of comments in the minds of those who have followed the fortunes of the Greek Kingdom with any interest. To one man it will furnish proof positive that all Greeks are essentially worthless, and that it was a great mistake on our part to do anything to help them against their oppressive masters, the Turks. Another will regard it as only one piece of evidence out of many, all tending to show that foreigners are incapable of Constitutional Government at all; while a third will point to the absence in Greece of the controlling influence of a Second Chamber, and, above all, to the want among her people of the special habits and training which local self-government can supply, and he will feel that great allowance must be made for a nation which has been called so suddenly and with so little preparation to undertake the very difficult task of managing its own affairs. Another conclusion which might be drawn from the whole story would be that politics in modern times have very little necessarily to do with the welfare and happiness of private citizens. So only that the Government will avoid war abroad and gross oppression at home, the rest of its doings, it may be argued, will be of less consequence. Greece, with an occasional revolution, with a constant and purposeless shifting of Ministers, and with a general absence of all intelligent aid from above to forward her material welfare, is found nevertheless to be extremely flourishing. Those who are making money are well satisfied, and most of the Greeks appear to be thus successful. The mercantile, trading, and industrial classes are improving, steadily if not rapidly. The wages of labour are high, and the people are quite contented under a Government which has the great merit of not interfering with them too much. A nation like ourselves, with a long tradition of greatness and a keen sense of public honour, must, of course, judge matters from another standard. We should not acquiesce willingly in holding our existence partly on sufferance, partly under the protection of our stronger neighbours; and we should feel the repudiation of our debt as a great disgrace, by no means to be justified by arguments of mere convenience. It does not, however, follow that the Greek nation is or need be at all equally sensitive. *La noblesse oblige.* Its absence may bring, therefore, among other things, a release from possibly troublesome duties.

The political changes in a country whose principal business during the last five years has been the making and unmaking Prime Ministers present a scene possibly amusing, but certainly not dignified. It appears that during the present year there have been no less than eight Governments, or attempted Governments, in Greece, varying in duration from about a day to about a month. Our Correspondent's record of events begins with the fall of the first of them—that of M. Deligeorges, whose tenure of office had been rather fruitful in great schemes for the public welfare than distinguished for the success with which they had been carried out. Projects of trade and navigation and agriculture which were to have enriched the whole Greek nation had done a good deal to impoverish it and had been of no benefit to any one. These failures had, not unnaturally, damaged the character of M. Deligeorges as a practical statesman, and the coalition which drove him from power and stepped into his place seems to have commanded, at least negatively, something of popular sympathy and support. The new Cabinet, which took office on the 21st of February, was presided over by M. Bulgares, who had received promises of assistance from more than one of his chief rivals. These promises, however, were not observed. The Chamber would hear of nothing but the impeachment of its late Minister; and the various Party leaders who were out of power seemed to consider that this and other questions like it would give them the best chance of scrambling in. On the 28th of March M. Bulgares, finding it impossible to carry necessary measures which concerned the public service, placed his resignation in the King's hands, and his predecessor was again sent for, and, with the aid of a M. Deligannes, who had been one of the chief promoters of his impeachment, he tried afresh to form a Ministry. The attempt did not succeed. M. Deligeorges was discredited alike by his past career and by his present choice of colleagues, and the King himself, by [illegible]is disregard of the previous action of the Chamber, [illegible]ame in, not unnaturally, for a considerable share of obloquy. In two days' time M. Bulgares was again summoned to take office, and commenced a new career of the same length as his former one, and subject throughout to the same difficulties. On the 27th of April he once more resigned, but the appointment of his successor was not more easy than before. M. Koumoundouros was first tried; but the conditions for which [illegible] stood out were such as the King could not grant, being of a nature to have made him, as our Correspondent observes, rather a "Mayor of the Palace" than a constitutional and responsible Minister. The refusal of the King was followed by new efforts, but all equally unavailing. Neither M. Zaimes nor M. Deligeorges, however willing they might be to lead, could command a sufficient following. On the 7th of May M. Bulgares [illegible] assumed office for the third time, and on the next day the Chamber was dissolved—a step which all Parties at the commencement of the crisis had declared to be the one thing which the condition of the country made inexpedient, but for which at its close there was evidently no alternative. The new Election will be held early in July, and the Chamber will meet again in August, and it is to be hoped that, whatever else may be the result, at least some Party will then be found strong enough to carry on the necessary work of government.

In the face of such events as these the question may, perhaps, suggest itself whether or not Greece has gained by her independence. If it is asked seriously, there can be little doubt that the answer given must be in the affirmative. Greece is not fairly to be judged by the standard of an older nation; and political freedom, however excellent a thing, cannot be expected to perform everything at once, but needs both time and experience before it can be properly exercised. Political changes in which no apparent principle is involved, and which seem to have no other motive than the personal ambition of party leaders, have long been the rule rather than the exception in Greece, and we have no wish whatever to find excuses for them or to underrate in any way the grave corruption which they imply. But our correspondent, whose means of information are of the best, has always, while telling us of these, told us also not only of the material prosperity of Greece, but of a general feeling of respect among the inhabitants for the constitution under which they are living, and to which they ascribe not a few of the blessings which they now enjoy. The existence of so robust a faith in a constitution apparently the sport of political adventurers seems strange, but the faith nevertheless exists, and it is very fortunate that it does. Whatever may be the Government for the time being, under whatever leaders it may be constituted, whatever motive may have determined their acceptance of office, and whatever duties they may discharge or may neglect, they could not hold power for a moment or carry out the ordinary functions necessary for preserving order, if they were not supported by some degree of popular sympathy and respect. It is of immense importance that these common duties should go on regularly, and it is well for Greece that their regularity does not seem to depend much on what party or person happens for the moment to be in power. The maintenance of order in two-thirds of the kingdom is not a very magnificent programme, but it is something, at all events, even if the other third is still [illegible]ctory. The overthrow of the present Greek Constitution would not be likely to mend the matter, and it would probably do quite the contrary. Let Greece take warning by Spain. Place hunting among Athenian politicians is an evil, and it is a discreditable thing, besides, to the country which fails to supply itself with better rulers. But it is not to be set for a moment against the far greater evil of local anarchy and party civil war which would follow, as the Greeks well know, if their constitutional Government and jobbery were both together swept away. The respect of the ancient Greek for the fundamental laws of his city was one of the best points of his character, and the feeling seems to be traceable among his descendants. That the Greek people are both well-to do and are contented with the form of Government under which they live is evidence that they have gained immensely by being released from their old masters. We could wish, of course, that the morality of the Greek nation stood higher than it does; but when we consider their comparative well being now and under the Turkish rule, the question will be seen at once to admit of only one answer. There may be some doubt felt whether Greece has shown herself yet worth the efforts which Europe made on her behalf, but there can be no doubt whatever that Greeks have gained immensely by her establishment as a free kingdom.

THE ARMY AS IT WAS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE boys of whom the British army is chiefly composed will doubtless grow into men, but by that time they will have been replaced by another set of boys. We can hardly venture to believe that the infantry of which Lord Sandhurst lately spoke would deserve Marshal Bugeaud's praise, although "il n'y en a pas beaucoup" might still be truly said of them. Our army is still small in numbers, but we must doubt whether, under the existing system, or any system which does not cost more money, it can be good in quality. An experienced soldier, Colonel Stuart, who has lately published his *Reminiscences* (Hurst and Blackett), asks whether any one will pretend that in physical appearance the soldiers of to-day are equal to what they were thirty years ago, or even just before the Crimean war. "The truth is the men are not to be got. I saw not long ago four regiments in brigade, and certainly they were very different from those of the olden time. One Highland regiment that I had once known as a most magnificent corps appeared all kilts and bonnet-cases." The writer was invited by a friend, lately inspecting field officer at Liverpool, to come to his office and see the sort of recruits that are now taken. He saw forty, and such specimens of the human race! He thought that his friend and himself, although past the age of pugilism, could have licked them all, one down t'other come on. At this rate we shall soon have Mr. Gathorne Hardy reduced to defending the proceedings of his offices in Falstaff's words:—

"Will you tell me how to choose a man? Care I for the limb, the thewes, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man? Give me the spirit. Here's Wart;—you see what a ragged appearance it is; 'a shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a pewterer's hammer; come off and on swifter than he that gibbets-on the brewer's bucket. And this same half-faced fellow, Shadow,—give me this man; he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. And, for a retreat,—how swiftly will this Feeble, the woman's tailor, run off! O give me the spare men, and spare me the great ones."

Colonel Stuart's language implies that the recruits he saw at Liverpool were not even strong, healthy boys, and it will be well for Mr. Gathorne Hardy, if he can, to learn to echo Falstaff's wish for "a little lean, old, chapt, bald shot." Formerly the country was cheated by recruiting officers, but now we cheat ourselves. None are so blind as those who will not see, and we shall doubtless disguise from ourselves as long as we can the unpleasant fact that men can only be got by paying for them. It is almost impossible, says Colonel Stuart, to obtain recruits from what was once the great nursery of our infantry, Ireland. Day by day the bone and sinew of the land is leaving it, and instead of filling our ranks as of old with the brave enduring Irish soldier, we shall perhaps some day find these very men arrayed in hostility against us. "If we want a good article we must pay for it; and England will have to come down, and that in no small amount, before long, if she wants to have an efficient army. Colonel Stuart was born under the colours of the 86th Royal County Down regiment, of which his father was some time Colonel. He served in that same regiment more than thirty-five years, and lately retired from the command of it. He may therefore claim to speak with some authority of what the army was and is. As he became a noted man for activity and strength, he can afford to report the comments made by the townsfolk of Newry on his boyish appearance when he first joined his father's regiment. They called him the King's hard bargain, and said "It's badly off we are for soldiers." A strapping Irishwoman ravished a kiss from the "sma' darling." The boys that are now seen in the ranks are small enough, but perhaps not many women besides their mothers would call them darlings. Colonel Stuart mentions several times the stature and strength of the men of his corps. The first victim of flogging after he joined the regiment was a fine-looking lad of eighteen or nineteen years of age. His height was six feet three inches, very slight, yet muscular. He had been absent all night from barracks, and for this offence he received a punishment of three hundred lashes. He was a long time in hospital; came out, and deserted; was captured and sentenced to another flogging of the same amount, which he took without a sound, under the influence, as was supposed, of a strong narcotic. Again he went for a long time to hospital, and as soon as he came out he once more deserted and got to America. This is an example of the use we made of the material of soldiers when we had plenty of it. These raw Irish lads wanted only kind and discreet handling to grow into splendid soldiers. But this unfortunate recruit hardly did a day's duty, and transferred his allegiance to America with no very kindly recollection, it may be supposed, of England. The officers of the 86th, who administered this irrational and brutal system, were for the most part Scotchmen, and they appear to have fully believed in it. Colonel Stuart conceived in early years a horror of the system, and exerted himself throughout his career to mitigate it. Yet even he lays down as an unquestionable rule that soldiers must be flogged for theft and making away with necessaries, and he tells of an officer of high character who rose from the ranks, and used openly to say of himself that he was never worth a d—n till he got three hundred lashes. Colonel Stuart's memory only goes back to a period of mitigated severity, in which the punishments, although in modern eyes atrocious, appear lenient compared with those of Wellington's campaigns. Every company of his regiment had a subscription club which paid three or four pounds to a man who took his two or three hundred lashes without "giving tongue." If he gave tongue he would perhaps get a second thrashing from his comrades when he came out of hospital. It is said that in a company of an Irish militia regiment every man but one had been flogged, and he was so stung by the reproaches of his comrades that he implored his captain to get the colonel to flog him, "or he'd never have any pace in the company." A serious objection to this punishment is its inequality. Colonel Stuart mentions that the worst flogging he ever saw was received by a man who had offended the drummers, and on the other hand it was difficult to prevent mitigation if the operators were so disposed. It is said that a Governor of Norfolk Island was obliged to do his own flogging in order to produce any adequate effect upon the convicts. If the punishment had continued in full force to this ingenious age, we might expect that a flogging-machine would have been contrived for administering stripes of exactly equal force to the human back. In the worst days there was always this practical limit to severity—that no soldier had more than one back. Even if adjoining territory was annexed to the dominion of the lash, it still often came to this, that there was nothing left to flog, unless the suggestion were adopted of a soldier who said to his colonel on being taken down, "Now ye ——, there's the soles of my feet for you left." There was in the 86th regiment a soldier who had been at Waterloo in the artillery, and who counted thirty-six hundred lashes during his term of service. "He took his punishment, even up to his old age, with the utmost indifference, not even putting his shirt in his mouth." We have now changed our plan entirely, and are willing to do everything for the soldier except pay him properly. Colonel Stuart, after describing a severe affray between his own and another regiment, says that the men of the 86th were noted for their immense size and strength, and after the lapse of many years they had not much degenerated. When landing in Bombay years afterwards, they were called the "Irish Giants." If we had such men now we should at least know better than to turn them into mere whipping-blocks. But when we consider what an Irish Igiant can earn as a "navvy," it is only wonderful that any of them should be soldiers. We can of course get young and silly boys, with heads full of romance and stuff, but we do not keep them when they become men. Another regiment distinguished for stature was the 25th Borderers. The colonel, born an Englishman, was as much a Scotchman that, if possible, he would not have an Englishman or Irishman in the corps. "They were certainly in point of appearance the largest men, not even excepting the 87th and my own regiment, that I had ever met. . . So handsome a set of lads as their Light Company no other corps could produce." While the men were flogged the officers drank and fought duels. The major of the 86th regiment was tried by court-martial for being drunk on duty, and acquitted. It was thought that the authorities [illegible] had chosen the only day out of three hundred and sixty-five that he happened to be [illegible]

A soldier of a Highland regiment was sentenced to receive two hundred lashes for [illegible]elling the officer inspecting his company that he [illegible] the officer, "had nae mair brains than a kail runt." The Colonel, however, remitted the punishment, probably because he agreed in opinion with the soldier. We have read, in another book, that some soldiers of a Highland regiment, raised about a century ago, were flogged for objecting to eat mutton. The real objection, we need hardly say, was not so much to eating mutton as to being charged for it. Many disputes arose as to the terms on which new regiments had been raised. Sir Allan Cameron, who raised the 79th regiment, was told by the Duke of York that he would draft them. Sir Allan answered that that was more than the King dare do. The Duke replied, "then he would send them to the West Indies;" to which Sir Allan again retorted, "You may send them to Hell, if you like, and I'll go with them." The horrors of flogging were interspersed with ludicrous occurrences. At Barbadoes all the cesspools of a camp had been emptied into a shallow pond; a soldier on his way to the place of punishment jumped into the middle of this slush, and the colonel, finding that no one in the regiment dared to follow the culprit, promised to let him off his flogging if he would come out of the pond. Just before the 86th regiment embarked for India three brothers from the county Wicklow, respectable Protestant farmers, enlisted in it. The eldest, who was about twenty-two, stood 6 ft [illegible] in.; the next brother, a very handsome lad, 6 ft. 3 in.; and the youngest 6 ft. One of these brothers died of sunstroke and the other two died of cholera at Kurrachee in 1816. After the lapse of thirty years the young Irish farmers have learned to turn their adventurous steps another way. The 13th regiment, which defended Jellalabad, being ordered home, four hundred men volunteered for other regiments. They were nearly all Irish. Two of them being temporarily under Colonel Stuart's command were brought before him for fighting in the tents. As each said he was as good a man as the other, Colonel Stuart ordered the provost sergeant to take them to the outskirts of the camp and let them have it out. This decision was greatly approved. The loss of this regiment from cholera at Kurrachee was second only to that of the unfortunate 78th Highlanders. When the 86th regiment was ordered to Kurrachee in 1844, "the corps, composed almost entirely of Irishmen, in height and appearance, might have competed with their gallant countrymen of the 87th, their average height exceeding 5ft 9in." After being sent to Mooltan and brought back to Kurrachee, the cholera broke out in June 1846, and within ten days the regiment buried 385 men, women, and children. The finest and most powerful men were swept away. 77 grenadiers and light company men, the pick of the corps, were among the victims; and out of 37 grenadiers who perished, only two were rear-rank men. In the battalion companies the finest men were also the victims. Contrary to established belief, the drunkards did not suffer in an equal proportion to their better-conducted comrades. The 78th Highlanders, "a magnificent corps," lost in a short time upwards of 500 men, and were a regiment only in name. During this fearful mortality only 4 officers of the whole Kurrachee force died, and no one of them belonged to the 86th. The reason is tolerably obvious. The officers were better supplied with food and drink. In providing for the soldiers' meals both in India and at home there has been during the last thirty years a great improvement, and indeed the full-grown able-bodied soldier is getting to be so scarce and valuable that every care ought to be taken to preserve his health. Ireland yields, we fear, only a limited supply of giants for the County Down or any other regiment, but at least it is not now the practice to spoil a likely recruit by flogging him.

OLD Father Brayne, of Syracuse, was a very popular camp-meeting leader. He used to tell in meeting the following story:—While conducting a camp-meeting in Western New York, a messenger arrived at the camp to inform him that the wife of the chief deacon had died that morning. Father Brayne delegated his powers to another, and started home to comfort the bereaved widower. After a twenty miles' ride, he reached the farm-house where the deacon lived about four in the afternoon. On entering he shook the widower by the hand and sat down in silence. By-and-bye he began to condole with the bereaved man, and offered him all the consolation in his power. "It is a very heavy grief you have to bear," said the minister, "but you must bear up like a man." "Yes," the deacon responded, 'it's kind o'rough. Let's take a walk around." Father Brayne, thinking that the widower felt ill and depressed, and that the fresh air would do him good, readily assented. The deacon led him to his barns and stables, and showed him over his farm. The parson appeared to take a great interest in every thing, and rejoiced to think that he was helping to divert the deacon's mind from his terrible sorrow. After they had gone round the whole farm, the deacon said: "Now, minister, ye see every thing's in fine order. What would ye advise me to do—bring my daughter and her husband here to manage the place, or go bucking about among the girls again for another wife?"

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
  Punjaub and Delhi Division.
  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
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  P & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
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  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
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Ditto Red Seal .... " 30 "
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EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

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TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
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